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DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

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CONFERENCE TO AID KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE CLOSURE IN GENEVA

Final Session

OW280152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Geneva, May 27 (XINHUA)--The international meeting on humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people concluded here this afternoon with the participants offering a total of 116 million U.S. dollars in aid to the Kampuchean people. At the two day's meeting representatives of 30 countries and several international organizations concerned expressed deep sympathy with the Kampuchean people, victims of the aggressive war, and pledged to increase assistance and relief to them.

Some speakers criticized the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their refusal to attend the meeting for fear of the charge of having inflicted the war and calamities upon the Kampuchean people. Many delegates pointed to the actual cause of the starvation and death of the Kampuchean people and affirmed that it is impossible to end the tragedy, if the root cause is not eradicated. They voiced concern over the fact that a large quantity of relief supplies have not gone to the needy, but was diverted to the Vietnamese occupation army. They put forth a number of practical proposals to make sure that the international aid reaches the Kampuchean people.

In his summary speech, A. Peacock, Australian foreign minister who presided over the meeting, said the meeting was "satisfactory" and "successful". "This meeting," he said, "will serve its purpose of promoting the international efforts to assist the distressed Kampuchean people and to enhance the effectiveness of the international humanitarian programme." He went on to emphasize: "We cannot gloss over the existing constraints and obstacles nor hide the frustration we feel because of them. But again we all agree that whatever the difficulties we face, our resolve to pursue a humanitarian objective must remain unshaken."

Report on Chinese Delegate Interview

OW280154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Geneva, May 27 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying in an interview with the United Nations Radio Service today said that he was satisfied with the results of the international meeting on humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people which ended here this afternoon.

He Ying who headed the Chinese delegation to the meeting said that from the many statements delivered at the meeting it is clear that "the international community has a deep sympathy for the Kampuchean people in distress". Many countries, he added, have agreed to offer generous assistance and humanitarian contributions to the aid of the Kampucheans.

He noted that many delegations have exposed and condemned the infringement upon the basic rights of the Kampuchean people and pointed out that the root cause of the Kampuchean people's misery was the war of aggression committed against them. "It is obvious that so long as this war of aggression continues, the suffering of the Kampucheans will not cease and the noble goal of the international community will not be attained," he stressed.

He took note of the disapproval at the meeting of the refusal of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to appear and the widespread complaint of the sabotage of the international relief operations by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime. "We believe that the problem of Kampuchean refugees, like that of Afghans, has arisen from the aggression and expansion committed by the Soviet Union and Vietnam," He Ying said. "It is they which have created such a vast number of refugees. In this way they hope to transfer their own economic hardships to their neighbouring countries, incite racial discord, create chaos and practice political blackmail. That is why they sabotage the international relief operations and boycott this international meeting."

Beijing in Vietnamese Commentary

OW301444 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 29 May 80

[Guo Ping commentary: "The International Community's Aid to the Kampuchean People"]

[Text] The Geneva international conference on aid to the Kampuchean people closed on 27 May with happy results. The participating countries have decided to donate more than \$116 million to the Kampuchean people. This reflects the international community's sympathy for and assistance to the Kampuchean refugees and people who are living in starvation and distress. As pointed out by a number of delegates to the conference, the root cause of the Kampucheans' disaster is the military occupation of Kampuchea by foreign troops. This reveals the international community's indignation against those aggressors who have created the current tragedy in Kampuchea.

As justice-loving people all over the world know, the Vietnamese rulers, supported by the Soviet Union, have started a barbarous war of aggression against Kampuchea and have caused famine and death among the Kampuchean people. More than 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops have been dispatched to Kampuchea to kill and pillage the Kampucheans. As a result of the Vietnamese rulers' aggressive policy and the famine caused by them, innumerable Kampucheans have been killed or have died of starvation and millions of people have been compelled to seek refuge in other places. For this reason, a number of delegates to the international conference stressed the need to end the occupation of Kampuchea by foreign troops in order to save the Kampucheans from disaster.

Obviously, this is a correct measure to basically solve the famine and refugee problems in Kampuchea. The success of the international conference on Kampuchea constituted a slap in the faces of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, who had categorically impeded the convening of this conference. They said, inconsiderately, that the holding of such a conference was an interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, adding that there is no famine in Kampuchea and there are no Kampuchean refugees. Finally, they flatly refused to participate in the conference, hoping to evade the condemnation of the international community. They have not only failed in their sabotage scheme but they have also revealed their decision to stick to aggression and expansion. Many delegates to the conference expressed their regret and indignation over the refusal of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to attend.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam are not reconciled to failure. In fact, the Vietnamese rulers have often shouted that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible. This proves that they have planned a permanent occupation of Kampuchean and will continue to cause an outflow of refugees.

Attention should also be paid to the fact that the Vietnamese rulers will surely seek ways to undermine the international community's assistance to the Kampuchean people and to totally or partially seize the aid with a view to exerting pressure on the Southeast Asian countries and reducing Vietnam's economic difficulties. To prevent this, many countries participating in the international conference have stressed that international aid must reach the hands of Kampuchean refugees. In their speeches, the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries stressed the need to prevent the occupation troops from seizing international aid and using it in their aggressive war against Kampuchea.

From the statements and actions of the Soviet Union and Vietnam with regard to the Kampuchean issue, one can realize more clearly their inhuman nature and the following truth: As long as Vietnam's war of aggression against Kampuchea continues, the Kampuchean people's sufferings will remain. Therefore, the international community's greatest sympathy for the Kampuchean people in their distress must be manifested through resolutely demanding an immediate withdrawal of all foreign aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

BEIJING RADIO ACCLAIMS BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW GAMES

GW241830 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 May 80

[Commentary by station reporter: "Resolutely Defend the Goal of the Olympics"]

[Text] Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, worldwide condemnation of the Soviet hegemonists has been mounting and the tide of boycotting the Moscow Olympics has been surging forward strongly.

China's Olympic Committee made a decision on 24 April to the effect that China will not send its athletes to the Moscow Olympics if Soviet troops are not totally withdrawn from Afghanistan before 24 May. Prior to and after the Chinese decision, government leaders of many countries and international sports organizations clearly indicated their desire for boycotting the Moscow Olympics. The governments of some countries have canceled cultural, scientific and sports agreements with the Soviet Union; broadcasting companies of some countries have scrubbed their plans to relay the Moscow games live; spectators from many countries, willing to lose their deposits, have returned tickets to see the Olympic games in Moscow. All this reflects the solemn stand of the athletes and people of various countries in opposing the Soviet policy of aggression and is another telling blow for the Soviet social-imperialists.

The Olympic Charter explicitly stipulates that the education of young people through sports, in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship, will be helpful in establishing a more beautiful and peaceful world. This shows that the Olympics' goal for friendship and peace is forever cherished by people. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union, the country hosting the 22d Summer Olympic Games, blatantly sent troops to occupy Afghanistan, a sovereign country, brutally killing the innocent Afghan people with planes, tanks and guns, crudely violating the norm of international relations and completely betraying the goal of the Olympics. The condemnation of the Soviet policy of aggression and the boycotting of the Moscow Olympics by the governments and sports organizations of many countries and by world public opinion are entirely just actions. However, Soviet social-imperialism, discarding the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the foreign ministers' conference of Islamic countries and turning a deaf ear on the just demands of people throughout the world, has made no plan at all to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Moreover, it has been using all kinds of tricks to oppose the just act of opposing the Moscow Olympics.

The Soviet social-imperialists have threatened some countries by saying that if they refuse to participate in the Moscow games they will be expelled from the International Olympic Committee. Some Soviet officials have indicated that the Soviet Union is ready to provide participating countries with economic or military aid. The Soviet authorities have also resorted to despicable means to sow discord among the movements, Olympic committees and athletes of some countries.

However, the Soviet Union will never succeed in its threats, inducements and sowing of discord. These acts will further expose the aggressive nature of social-imperialism and arouse stronger indignation of people throughout the world. At present, the peace- and justice-loving countries and people throughout the world are continuing efforts to defend the goal of the Olympics, oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

BRIEFS

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING EXPORTS--Since its establishment last year, the China Architectural Engineering Company has made contacts and negotiated contracts with more than 70 factories, businesses and government departments of more than 20 countries and areas. More than 40 contracts have been signed, involving more than 137,000 square meters of construction, and totalling more than 67.5 million U.S. dollars. The contracts include construction of a presidential palace, hotels, stores, apartment houses and so forth. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 May 80 OW]

NEUROPHYSIOLOGIST WINS PRIZE--Shanghai, 17 May--Zhang Xiangtong, first-class researcher of the Shanghai Physiology Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and noted neurophysiologist in China, will soon depart for the United States to attend the ceremony for the 1980 threshold award scheduled to be held on 15 June. He has been named the recipient of the private foundation, headquartered in London, for his important breakthrough in the research into pain-killing acupunctural methods. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 17 May 80 OW]

DIPLOMATS RETURN FROM ANHUI--Beijing, 19 May--Diplomatic envoys to China from various countries and their wives returned here this evening after visiting Anhui Province. The tour was arranged by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in two separate groups, one from 3 to 9 May, and the other from 13 to 19 May. In the company of leading members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the diplomatic envoys visited factories, a rural people's commune and a college in Hefei, capital of the province, Wuhu and Maanshan, and saw the sights of Huangshan Mountains. They were warmly received by leading members of local governments and local people wherever they went. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 19 May 80 OW]

OVERSEAS CHINESE UNIVERSITY ADMISSION--This year, Huaqiao [Overseas Chinese] University has decided to set examination questions exclusively for candidates from among Overseas Chinese and youths of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. Candidates should be 25 years old or less, healthy and of regular build. They should be graduates of public or government-accredited private senior middle schools or secondary vocational schools. The interested party should sign up at Guangzhou's Jinan University, Xiamen's (Dimei) Overseas Chinese Supplementary School, Dandong Municipal Enrollment Office in Liaoning or the China Tourist Agency in Hong Kong 6-10 June. Examinations will be held 22-24 June. [Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 20 May 80 OW]

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR SUMMIT MEETING

OW272055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1734 GMT 24 May 80

[XINHUA correspondent's commentary: "New 'Proposal,' Old Tricks"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 May--Moscow is launching a "diplomatic offensive." Foreign Minister Gromyko has been hustling and bustling almost everywhere in the past few days. With no regard for his advanced age and deteriorating health, the Kremlin chieftain Brezhnev has personally taken a hand in the offensive. He traveled to Warsaw twice within 1 week not long ago; he attended a Warsaw Pact summit conference and held talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing. All these hurried diplomatic activities were allegedly to promote "detente"--thus, the Soviet "proposal to hold a summit meeting of state leaders from all parts of the world" so as to "eliminate the sources of international tension and to prevent war."

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has fallen into unprecedented isolation, losing its initiative because of its invasion of Afghanistan, and that its acts of aggression have been sternly condemned by the whole world. The voice of the international community demanding that the Soviet aggressor troops withdraw from Afghanistan is getting louder, resulting in strained relations between the Soviet Union and the West as well as the third world countries. The United States and other countries have taken a series of measures against Soviet aggression and more and more countries have decided to boycott the 1980 Moscow summer Olympic games. The tense international relations resulting from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which has made the Soviets lose its initiative, causes discontent among the Soviet people and makes them worry about future developments.

Recently, the Soviet Union has played a number of tricks known as so-called "political settlements." These tricks are designed to extricate the Soviets from their present dilemma, create a split among Western and all other countries opposed to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, soften their hard line on this issue and lure people to recognize the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as a "de facto reality" and prop up the Kabul puppet regime. While dropping a hint that it may withdraw its troops under certain conditions, the Soviet Union instigated the Kabul puppets to propose a "political settlement." People saw through this tactic and defeated it. Now Moscow has come out with another trick by proposing a "summit meeting of leaders of various countries."

It was a "new proposal," but in essence it is not different from previous Soviet "proposals." It was precisely under the smokescreen of these "proposals" that the Soviet Union has never stopped its military offensive in Afghanistan for a single moment. While others were discussing and arguing about the "proposals," the Soviet Union won time to deploy its troops in Afghanistan, cruelly suppress the patriotic Afghan people, prop up the Kabul puppet regime and build permanent military installations in an attempt to perpetuate its occupation of that country and turn it into a forward strategic base for the Soviet southbound drive.

The Soviet Union proposed to hold a "summit meeting" aimed at "eliminating the sources of international tension and preventing war." This proposal is a fraud and mockery to the justice-loving forces of the world.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

Everyone knows that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its support for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea are the direct cause of the present international tension. The "shooting war" in Afghanistan has been going on for 5 months, and in Kampuchea for 17 months. With no regard for the worldwide condemnation of its aggression, the Soviet Union has refused to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and flagrantly supported Vietnam in its savage war of aggression in Kampuchea. At the same time, the Soviet Union proposed a "meeting" to "prevent war." Is not this proposal transparently hypocritical and absurd?

Resolutions denouncing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demanding an immediately Soviet troop withdrawal from that country were adopted at a UN General Assembly emergency session and a special meeting of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries. The Soviet leading clique has flagrantly disregarded these resolutions, and its proposal to hold a global summit meeting has, in fact, declared these solemn resolutions null and void. The proposal is no different from demanding that the leaders of various countries collectively submit themselves to hegemonism and recognize the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as a "de facto reality." Isn't it extremely presumptuous?

It is obvious that the Soviet "new proposal" was a deception and a hypocritical move. No sooner was it dished up than it was exposed by others. U.S. State Department Spokesman Tom Reston said the day following the announcement of the Soviet "proposal" that he "can not see how such a meeting could contribute to the cause of peace." He added that "if Soviet troops will totally withdraw from Afghanistan, they can better promote peace than the proposed summit meeting." The Japanese foreign minister commented that the proposal "is not worth our study." The British paper FINANCIAL TIMES said in an editorial that the Soviet proposal "is apparently a deception." The Soviet News Agency TASS had to concede: "The preliminary reaction of the West, especially the United States, to the peace proposal of the socialist countries has failed to provide an optimistic foundation."

XINHUA CRITICIZES USSR FOR 'TRAMPLING UPON' OLYMPIC SPIRIT

OW280117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1629 GMT 25 May 80

["Roundup" by XINHUA reporter: "Chief Culprit in Trampling Upon the Olympic Spirit--Soviet Authorities"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 May--The sign up date for entry to the 22d Olympic games expired on 24 May. Among the 140 and more nations and territories which have been approved by the International Olympic Committee to participate in the 1980 Olympic games, the governments and Olympic committees of nearly 60 have announced their decision to boycott the forthcoming Olympic games to be held in Moscow, according to incomplete statistics. According to reports, about half the athletes who had originally planned to participate in the games (6,000 to 10,000) will now boycott the games.

This is entirely the work of the iron heel of the Soviet aggressors who trample on the Olympic spirit. The purpose of the Olympics is to "educate young people by promoting mutual understanding and friendship through sports meets so as to create a still better and more peaceful world." In ancient times when the Olympiad was held in the Greek city state of (Hellas) [as received] every time, it was necessary to commemorate the "god of truce." During that period, battles were forbidden between the host country and other countries, while other countries were not allowed to attack the host country.

However, it is precisely the host country of this year's summer Olympic games--the Soviet Union--which brazenly sent troops into Afghanistan on 27 December last year to meet its hegemonist, strategic needs in advancing southward, truculently interfered with the internal affairs of another country, and trampled on the principles of international law as well as the Olympic spirit. This has evoked strong opposition from world public opinion, and at the same time whipped up a raging tide in various nations to boycott the Olympic games. Since Saudi Arabia's 6 January announcement calling for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, in less than a month the governments or Olympic committees of a score of countries and territories announced that they would boycott the Olympic games. In order to safeguard world peace and the Olympic spirit, many countries put forward a proposal, demanding that the Soviet Union withdraw from Afghanistan unconditionally so as to create conditions for holding the Olympic games smoothly. Some countries even demanded that a deadline be set for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. However, the Soviet authorities turned a deaf ear to their demands. Thus, the tide of boycotting the Moscow Olympic games is continually rising along with the tide of world opinion against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In recent months, the Soviet Union, on the one hand, not only refuses to withdraw its troops, but also deploys more troops in Afghanistan, ruthlessly suppresses the patriotic Afghan people, and prepares to occupy Afghanistan for a prolonged period. On the other hand, it plays all kinds of tricks, uses both soft and hard tactics to try its best to stem the tide of boycotting the Moscow Olympic games. Moscow threatens a number of countries and national Olympic committees, saying that the latter may possibly be "expelled from the International Olympic Committee," and that the relations between the Soviet Union and these countries may be "jeopardized." It also says that it may cut trade relations with these countries. The Soviet Union has also sent out important officials and mobilized its envoys to persuade a number of countries, and used funds, economic and military aid as bait to induce these countries to go to Moscow to participate in the Olympic games.

The Soviet Union also tries its best to sow dissension among a number of nations and between the Olympic committees and the athletes, saying that the Olympic committees will make the athletes "suffer loss" if they refuse to participate in the Olympic games. It incites the athletes of a number of countries to oppose the decisions made by their own countries or their own Olympic committees to boycott the Olympic games. However, no measures adopted by the Soviet authorities are able to stem the gigantic surge to boycott the Olympic games.

Nearly 60 countries and territories refuse to participate in the Moscow Olympic games. It is a miserable situation which has never taken place in the games' history. According to reports by a number of foreign news reporters, the forthcoming Olympic games will be a sports' meet among East European countries only. They believe that the boycott by America's United States, Canada and Argentine; Europe's West Germany, Norway and Turkey; Africa's Kenya and Uganda [as received]; and Asia's China, Japan, Iran and other countries and territories will cause the Moscow Olympic games to lose its luster. So far as results of the Olympic games are concerned, let us take the 20th Olympic games in 1972 as an example (because many African nations did not participate in the 21st Olympic games). In 38 track and field events, the United States, West Germany, Kenya and Uganda alone won 15 gold medals, 13 silver medals and 12 bronze medals. In swimming events, the United States and Japan alone won 20 top honors in 29 events. Therefore, the games to be held in Moscow will not be very representative. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie said: The forthcoming Moscow summer Olympic games will only be a sports meet. It cannot be regarded as an Olympic games.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET REACTION TO ICBM TEST

HK301053 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May p 6

[Short commentary: "A Clumsy Trick"]

[Text] Our country has successfully launched a carrier rocket into the Pacific Ocean. According to international opinion, this achievement has broken the two superpowers' monopoly on ICBM's and increased China's defense capability to resist external aggression.

However, China's successful launching of the rocket got on the nerves of the Soviet Union, which used this incident to grind out anti-Chinese articles. The Soviet news agency maliciously vilified China's rocket test as "a step toward war," claiming that China's development of ICBM's "directly threatens" the United States and Western Europe.

Whom are they trying to scare with this kind of outcry? The whole world knows the Chinese Government's stand on strategic nuclear weapons. We have proclaimed time and again that China's development of nuclear weapons is solely for defense. We will never be the first to use nuclear weapons and we are against any country using them as a form of blackmail. The Soviet Union has tried to use lies to smear China's image. Their effort is futile.

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union in past years has frenziedly expanded its nuclear arsenal under the camouflage of "detente." Today, the number of Soviet ICBM's exceeds those of the United States. By the mid-1980's, the Soviet Union will have 16,000 warheads, twice that of the United States. In such a situation, who really is taking the road to war? What do we make of the Soviet Union's possession of a great number of nuclear weapons and warheads far surpassing its defense requirements? In fact, the Soviet Union does not only possess a huge nuclear arsenal today, but it actually has deployed these nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia. It has even transported them to Afghanistan and Cuba. It is the hegemonists in Moscow which are threatening Europe, America, Asia and even the world.

The Soviet news agency emphasized the fact that "China's possession of the ICBM has not brought about any changes in the Soviet-Chinese balance of power existing in the past few years." To be precise, this remark means that the Soviet military capability, including nuclear weapons, is much stronger than China's. This is a blatant threat to and blackmail of China, precisely proving that China's development of its own nuclear weapons is indispensable for its own security.

Soviet leaders have recently been very fond of talking about the question of "change of balance of power." On the one hand, they say that "the balance of power in the world today, including the military balance of power, is not the same as before" and "the assumption about the invincibility of the United States has been disproved." On the other, they clamor that "there would be a decisive change in the balance of power, which would enable us to act according to our wishes when necessary." To them, nuclear weapons are one of the deterrent forces they could use in their global expansion and aggression. Whoever has more nuclear weapons shall rule the world. The Soviet Union's slander of China not only shows that China's possession of long-range rockets has further affected the Soviet position of monopoly, but also that it is "gauging the heart of a gentleman through its own mean measures." However, this kind of clumsy trick will only expose its own ugly hegemonist face even more.

SINO-KOREAN NAVIGATION PACT ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OW231646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA)--The 20th anniversary of the Sino-Korean border river navigation cooperation agreement was marked at a reception this evening given by Korean ambassador to China, Chon Myong-su. Zeng Sheng, Chinese minister of communications, was among the guests at the reception. In their toasts, both Chon Myong-su and Zeng Sheng said the agreement had contributed to strengthening the fraternal friendship between the two peoples and furthering bilateral economic relations and trade. A Korean colour documentary on Chairman Hua Guofeng's visit to Korea was shown prior to the reception.

KUNMING PLA LEADERS MEET KOREAN ARMY DELEGATION

HK270243 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 80

[Summary] A Korean Army friendship delegation left Kunming by air for Guilin on 26 May. The delegation arrived from Beijing on 23 May, when it was met at the airport by Kunming PLA units Deputy Commander Zha Yusheng, Chief of Staff Sun Ganqing, Deputy Chief of Staff Zhang Shuifa, Political Department Deputy Director (Zhao Debao) and Logistics Department Deputy Director (Bian Kexin). The Kunming PLA units gave a banquet for the delegation the same evening. Before the banquet, the delegation was received by Kunming PLA units Commander Zhang Zhixiu and First Political Commissar Liu Zhijian. During its stay in Kunming the delegation attended a concert and visited a number of scenic spots including the stone forest.

PLA JOURNALISTS DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

OW301438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (XINHUA)--The journalists delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrived here by train today on a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation is led by Hua Nan, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department and director of the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. Welcoming the delegation were Yun Chi-ho, deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, and Ho Hon, editor-in-chief of the KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY DAILY.

PYONGYANG RALLY CONDEMNS 'SUPPRESSIVE MEASURES' IN ROK

OW261530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May (XINHUA)--People in Pyongyang held a mass rally here yesterday to condemn the South Korean military fascists for adopting the "May 17" suppression measures, the KCNA reported. Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and secretary general of the Central People's Committee, addressed the mass rally. He exposed the large-scale fascist suppression of the students and people of all walks of life in South Korea carried out by the fascists of the South Korean puppet army headed by Chon Tu-hwan after they announced the "extraordinary martial law". He also indignantly condemned the fascists' attempt to link up the struggle of the South Korean people with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so as to legalize their suppressive activities. He said that the demand to abolish the "revitalized system" and take the road of democracy is becoming an irresistible historical trend. Any action of the South Korean fascists to go against this trend can only hasten their doom, he added.

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Yim Chun-chu appealed to all sections of the South Korean people to continue their sacred struggles for democracy and the peaceful reunification of their country. He also appealed to the soldiers in the so-called "national army" not to take orders from the military fascists but to stand by the people who are fighting for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Attending the rally were also North Korean party and state leaders Kim Hwan, Kim Man-kum, and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party Chong Sin-hyok, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Ho Chong-suk, and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party Kim Sok-chun.

XINHUA REPORTS ON DISTURBANCES IN SOUTH KOREA

Mass Protests

OW231514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA)--South Korean authorities' combination of repression and cajolery have failed to pacify the widespread mass defiance of the five-day-old emergency martial law, according to reports received here.

Over 100,000 demonstrators held a rally in besieged Kwangju shortly after acting Prime Minister Pak Chung-hun's lightning helicopter trip to the embattled city. This was followed by a gathering of some 5,000 people in the downtown areas of the city this morning. Their representatives demanded the removal of Chun Tu-hwan, head of the army security and Central Intelligence Agency, lifting of martial law, release of the arrested including Kim Tae-chung, withdrawal of troops from the edge of the city, compensation for the dead and wounded, the right of the workers to strike and campus democracy.

Mass protests were reported in at least 16 other towns of Cholla Nambo Province in the past two days. In Mokpo, a port town 70 kilometres south of Kwangju, and on Wando Island off the south coast, demonstrators attacked and burnt police stations.

According to a Reuter report, at a meeting between representatives of the city demonstrators and the martial law authorities at Sangmudae Army Base in Kwanju, the army agreed only to pay compensation for the dead and wounded in the five days of fighting there. The army said the authorities in Seoul alone could answer the other demands. An AP report said that at the rally in Kwangju yesterday, leaders of the demonstration urged the people to stay calm and to turn all weapons seized earlier over to a committee of 26 citizens--a handpicked group including religious and business leaders.

Leader of the opposition New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam now under house arrest issued a statement today calling for the lifting of the full martial law. He also appealed that every effort should be made to avoid further bloodshed.

A total of 133 people was today confirmed killed during the last four days of fighting in Kwangju. Most of them are believed to be demonstrators. Shops and businesses were closed in the city. Although telegraphic communications were restored today, telephone links to Kwangju remained cut as the city is sealed off completely from outside.

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It was said that the army and police had moved from the downtown areas to the outskirts and cordoned off the city; army special forces in plainclothes have infiltrated into the city; army roadblocks were set up to the east and southeast of the nearby three cities of Kwangyang, Kohung and Hwasun.

UPI reported the U.S. Defense Department as saying yesterday that the United States has agreed to release an unspecified number of Korean troops from the U.S.-South Korean joint command "to help control disorders in South Korea."

XINHUA Correspondent's Comprehensive Report

OW290350 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 27 May 80

[XINHUA correspondent's comprehensive report]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 May--Driven by the Seoul authorities, the South Korean puppet army moved into Kwangju City, South Cholla Province, on 26 May and cruelly suppressed the people of various strata who joined the great insurrection to oppose the "extraordinary martial law." This completely exposed the antipeople nature of the post-Pak Chong Hui authorities. The Kwangju people's insurrection has been cruelly suppressed, but the spirit of their struggle will shine forever.

People in Kwangju started the insurrection on 18 May to oppose the declaration of the "extraordinary martial law" throughout South Korea and the suppression of the people by the South Korean authorities. Hundreds of thousands of people waged a vigorous struggle against the local puppet army and police and drove the puppet armed forces out of the city. Even the puppet mayor and other officials fled in panic, leaving the entire city district in the hands of the insurgent people. This great insurrection swiftly spread to nearby areas in South and North Cholla provinces, including Mokpo, Chonju, Naju, Hwasun, Hampyong, Kochang, Wando, Yonggwang and Tanyang.

The Kwangju people's insurrection was the result of the South Korean authorities' fascist rule. Like the people in Seoul and the rest of South Korea, the students and people in Kwangju detest the South Korean authorities for their obstinate clinging to Pak Chong-Hui's "yusin system" and recently waged a series of demonstrations for social democracy and the right to existence. In total disregard of the people's just demand, the military fascist elements headed by Chon Tu-Hwan and company blatantly declared the "extraordinary martial law" throughout South Korea and bloodily suppressed the Kwangju people's struggle. This further invoked the wrath of the people of all circles. Taking up clubs and axes, they assaulted the fascist rulers and won a splendid victory.

As many as 300,000 people from all social strata, including workers, peasants, students and religious figures, took part in the Kwangju people's insurrection. They supported each other and fought together. As the core force of the struggle, the young students and retired servicemen seized some 4,000 machineguns and rifles and a number of armored vehicles from the enemy. Miners supported them with dynamite. Peasants rushed to the city from the suburbs to reinforce them. Foodplants provided the demonstrators with bread. Gas stations supplied the demonstrators with gasoline and incendiary devices. Working together, the people waged a brave struggle and fully demonstrated the tremendous strength of the South Korean people in resisting oppression.

The development of the South Korean people's struggle drove the Seoul authorities to extreme panic. They fabricated that "communist elements have infiltrated the student movement" and "North Korea is preparing to send in a regular unit of special agents at an appropriate time," and they spread the "threat of southward invasion" to create pretexts and prepare public opinion for suppressing the people and attacking democratic forces. They deployed 20,000 puppet troops around Kwangju in order to encircle the people. The United States also agreed to their using troops under the so-called United Nations Command to "perform the task of controlling the mobs and maintaining security." Choe Kyu-ha proposed to seek a settlement through "dialogue instead of confrontation." The proposal, however, proved to be a deceptive tactic only. After completing every preparation, they launched the vicious strike on 26 May.

The Kwangju people have not shed their blood in vain. Despite the twists and turns of the struggle, the 1980 summer insurrection will be recorded in the annals of the South Korean people's struggle and will go down in history. The South Korean fascists' heinous crimes in bloody suppression of the people cannot escape the just trial of history.

Mokpo Demonstrations

OW311036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 May--According to 29 May Western news agency reports, as of 28 May students and residents of Mokpo Municipality in South Korea demonstrated for 3 consecutive days. They demand an end to military control in Kwangju and support the people's struggle there. According to reports, 20,000 residents and students staged another demonstration on the evening of 28 May. The demonstrators, holding torches, shouted slogans opposing the South Korean authorities' bloody suppression of the Kwangju people, and demanded an end to military control and the release of the noted Kim Tae-chung. Telephone and road communications in Mokpo, 70 kilometers from Kwangju, have now been cut off from the outside world.

Since the South Korean authorities reoccupied Kwangju with military forces on 27 May, they have been searching for lost weapons and the masses who took part in the "riot." According to reports, the authorities have already arrested nearly 300 people, mostly college students, and have threatened the "rioters," saying that they must surrender within 10 days and hand over all of their weapons or they will be "harshly punished." The military is still blockading Kwangju. Tanks have been deployed in the city center and the pedestrians' identification cards are being checked by soldiers. Any suspects will be taken away and anybody who wants to leave the city must receive the approval of the military administration. According to reports, during the 9-day struggle since 17 May, 300 have died and thousands more were wounded in Kwangju.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON KWANGJU UPRISING

OW291656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (XINHUA)--The entire Korean people highly evaluate the deeds of the patriotic South Korean people in Kwangju and pay a high tribute to them, said NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today commenting on the demonstration in the city against "emergency martial law" and for social democracy. The editorial says: "The sacred and valiant struggle of the Kwangju citizens against fascism and for democracy which attracted the attention of the world is a righteous struggle reflecting the unanimous aspirations and desires of the South Korean people for democracy and a massive popular uprising of the downtrodden masses of all strata."

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"Though they were surrounded on all sides by huge puppet armed forces, the rioters stubbornly defended the city of Kwangju held in their hands for ten days from the attack of the 'martial law army'. Among the rioters nearly 1,000 were killed, more than 10,000 wounded and over 2,000 students and citizens arrested. In the grim trial, however, the rioters upheld their fighting spirit and resisted in defiance of death to the last moment."

The editorial points out: "With the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion the military fascist elements disclosed in all nakedness their most vicious anti-popular nature. "To suppress the students and people demanding the elementary right to existence and democratic rights, they sent many armoured cars and tanks and huge armed forces, several division size, including paratroopers, armoured division and riot police into Kwangju alone." It adds, "When the 'yusin' remnant forces of South Korea committed the May 17 fascist repressive outrage, the U.S. authorities talked outwardly about 'regret' or 'concern'. But, actually, they drove the puppet army units under the U.S. commander out to suppress and backed the murderous acts of the puppets."

It stresses: "The South Korean rulers must abolish the fascist 'yusin system,' immediately lift the 'emergency martial law,' stop the suppression of the people at once and release without delay Kim Tae-chung and all other democratic figures, students and people they illegally arrested and imprisoned." It says that Chon Tu-hwan, acting director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency and defence security commander, "must bear full responsibility for the sanguinary murderous acts committed in Kwangju and step down forthwith from power as the South Korean people demand."

The editorial goes on to say "the struggle for abolishing the 'yusin system' and realising social democracy is a just struggle connected with the vital demand of the South Korean people and a patriotic struggle linked with the peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation." It says "the May Kwangju popular uprising which demonstrated a heroic stamina to the whole world is a great pride of the Korean people. The massive uprising of the people in Kwangju convincingly showed that the strength of the South Korean people opposing the vicious 'yusin' fascist rule is mightier than the bayonet of the fascists."

The editorial says in conclusion "though the heroic uprising of the people in Kwangju was trampled underfoot by the military fascists, the situation will not end with this. As long as oppression continues and the South Korean people are alive, the flames will flare up in the second and third Kwangju sooner or later to spread to the whole land of South Korea."

KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN PROTEST ROK MILITARY'S ACTIONS

OW301544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA)--About 15,000 Korean residents held a rally at Hibiya Park in Tokyo today in protest against the recent suppression of students and citizens in Kwangju by the South Korean Army, according to a report from Tokyo. The rally was sponsored by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYON).

In a resolution adopted at the rally, the participants denounced the military suppression led by Chon Tu-hwan, director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency and defence security commander, and urged Japan and the United States not to support the bloody actions taken by the South Korean military authorities. After the rally, the Korean residents demonstrated around the park, shouting slogans against the South Korean military suppression of demonstrators.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMEMORATES HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY

HK280422 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 80 p3

[Article by You Jun: "Revolutionary Friendship of Nearly a Half Century--Commemorating the 90th Anniversary of Chairman Ho Chi Minh's Birthday"]

[Text] Nineteen May is the 90th anniversary of the birthday of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people and close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people. Chairman Ho Chi Minh dedicated his glorious life to the cause of the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the Vietnamese nation. During his lifetime, he made tremendous contributions to cultivating and upholding Sino-Vietnamese revolutionary friendship. "The intimacy of Vietnamese-Chinese friendship is like that of comrades plus brothers." Such was the fruit of the painstaking labor of Chairman Ho Chi Minh together with Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and other Chinese proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Today, while we commemorate his 90th birthday, we remember with nostalgia his nearly half a century of revolutionary friendship with the Chinese people.

Chairman Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary friendship with the Chinese people started in the 1920's. At that time, both China and Vietnam were in the darkest periods in history. However, a common revolutionary ideal brought him and the Chinese revolutionaries close together. In the early 1920's he met Premier Zhou and other Chinese proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in France and they established their revolutionary friendship. This friendship developed fully as the mutual understanding between the revolutionaries of both countries deepened and their mutual support increased in their common struggle.

We will never forget the support given by Chairman Ho Chi Minh to the Chinese revolution and socialist construction. During the years when China was still engaged in an arduous struggle, Chairman Ho Chi Minh, ignoring his personal safety, came to China several times and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people. During the mid-1920's, he was very active in Guangzhou where the revolution was developing very vigorously. In the late 1930's, as a proletarian internationalist fighter, he worked in the offices of the Eighth Route Army in Hengyang and Guilin and contributed his efforts toward the anti-Japanese war in China. After the victory of the Chinese revolution, the Chinese people became the masters of the country and began building socialism. China's face was continuously being transformed. Chairman Ho Chi Minh warmly praised China's socialist construction with the same fervor with which he had supported China's revolutionary struggle in earlier years. Sometimes, in the span of a year, he would publish more than 10 or 20 newspaper articles extolling Chinese socialism. This was the greatest encouragement and inspiration for the Chinese people. More than once, Chinese leaders told Chairman Ho Chi Minh that the victory of Vietnam's war against the French and the Americans was a great support to China's socialist construction.

The most touching thing about Chairman Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary friendship with the Chinese people was his total faith in China, a faith that continued over several decades. He never considered himself an outsider in China. After the victory of the Chinese revolution, he frequently visited China. He came to China mainly to discuss state matters with Chairman Mao and other Chinese leaders. Sometimes, when he visited other countries, he would stop over in China on his way to the country he was visiting and on his way home to take the opportunity to discuss problems with the Chinese leaders. In addition to this, one particularly touching thing was that sometimes he loved to celebrate his birthday in China.

On those occasions, the Chinese side would hold a family-type birthday dinner for him. The party would be small but the atmosphere very congenial. Another very memorable and touching thing was his total trust in the treatment of Chinese doctors when he was old and sick. Sometimes he invited doctors to go to Hanoi and sometimes he came to China. He recuperated in a number of scenic spots in China. When he was very ill, comrades in the Chinese medical team stayed by his side and were extremely concerned about him. One day, he quietly asked the chief nurse, Comrade Wang Xingming, to sing a Chinese song for him. Comrade Wang Xingming sang the Chinese song as requested. After hearing the song, his face showed signs of pleasure and he said that he was pleased. Who could have known that that would be the last Chinese song he would hear! This episode shows how highly Chairman Ho Chi Minh regarded his revolutionary friendship with China!

In Chairman Ho Chi Minh's friendly exchanges with China, his attitude of attaching great importance to revolutionary friendship and correctly looking at Sino-Vietnamese historical relations was admirable. China and Vietnam are connected by mountains and rivers. The two nations and two peoples have several thousand years of historical relations. During the time when both peoples were powerless, there were some wars between the feudal dynasties of the two countries. The feudal rulers of China invaded Vietnam and the feudal rulers of Vietnam sometimes sent troops to disturb the border areas of China. However, the wars fought between feudal rulers of both countries were merely short episodes in the long stream of history. This was not the mainstream of several thousand years of Sino-Vietnamese historical relations. Vietnam became a colony of the West in the 19th century. To perpetuate its occupation of Vietnam, imperialism tried to sow discord in the traditional friendly relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese people and conducted a great amount of distorted propaganda on Sino-Vietnamese historical relations. For this reason, Chairman Ho Chi Minh correctly conducted propaganda on Sino-Vietnamese historical relations, emphasizing the friendly exchanges between the two peoples as the mainstream. Time and again, he made remarks such as "the fraternal relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese nations date back to several thousand years in history" and "Vietnam and China are two neighboring countries which have had close relations for several centuries." This shows that he was a statesman of great foresight and wisdom.

The Chinese people have always showed great concern for the Vietnamese revolution and have consistently given it great support. In 1922, the declaration of the Second National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party specifically mentioned the fact that "the Annamese peasants" lived like "beasts of burden" under the enslavement of French imperialists. It issued a call to the Chinese people to unite with the proletariat and oppressed nations of the world to fight hand in hand. When Chairman Ho Chi Minh was doing a great amount of work in preparation for the establishment of a proletarian political party, the Chinese Communist Party provided him with all the help possible. When the People's Republic of China was founded, it immediately established diplomatic relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. At the same time, upon the request of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, China sent experts, advisers and technical personnel in various fields to Vietnam and supplied a great amount of material and equipment to aid its war against France and the United States until final victory was won and to support Vietnam's socialist construction.

Chairman Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary friendship with the Chinese party and people was particularly valuable because it was built on the basis of proletarian internationalism consisting of mutual trust, mutual encouragement and mutual support.

During his lifetime, Chairman Ho Chi Minh worked in accordance with the trend of history. He made tremendous contributions to the cause of Vietnam's national liberation. He contributed great efforts toward fostering and upholding Sino-Vietnamese revolutionary friendship. He earned the respect and love of both the Chinese and Vietnamese people. Since the death of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, the deeds of the Le Duan clique have totally indicated that they have betrayed Chairman Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese people. They will stand condemned through the ages.

Today, as we commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, we believe that Sino-Vietnamese revolutionary friendship, extolled as "loaded with gratitude, bound by intimate ties, characterized by long standing sentiments and illuminated by the ever shining spirit of friendship," will be restored and it will be immortal as the brilliance of the sun and the moon!

BO YIBO MEETS THAI BROADCASTING DELEGATION

OW241330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a broadcasting delegation from Thailand led by Wichit Homkoson, deputy director-general of the government public relations department. Present on the occasion were Zuo Moye, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Thai Ambassador to China Sakon Wannaphruk.

JI PENGFEI RECEIVES THAI PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR

OW261546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA)--Vice-President Ji Pengfei this afternoon met with a visiting group from Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Thailand. The group is led by Mr. Loet Hongphakoi, governor of the province. In a cordial conversation, Vice-Premier Ji and the visitors expressed the hope that the friendship between the people in China and Thailand would be constantly strengthened and developed. Attending the meeting were Ding Kejian, deputy director of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism, and Mr. Suthep Sarilak, minister-counsellor of the Thai Embassy in Beijing.

BRIEFS

FINANCE DELEGATION VISITS THAILAND--Bangkok, 16 May--The Chinese finance delegation headed by Chen Rulung, deputy minister of the Finance Ministry, left here for home this morning after paying a return visit to Thailand at the invitation of the Thai Finance Ministry. Members of the Chinese delegation had discussions with Thai Finance Minister Dr Amnuai Wirawan and other officials during their stay in Thailand. They visited some departments under the Finance Ministry and factories, fishery centers as well as scenic spots in the provinces. The delegation arrived here on 4 May. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 16 May 80 OW]

CHINESE FILMS IN AUSTRALIA--Canberra, 23 May--A Chinese film week was opened here tonight, after being held in Melbourne and Sydney. Speaking at an inauguration ceremony, Assistant Secretary of the North Asia branch of the Department of Foreign Affairs D. Argall said the Chinese film week, the first ever in Australia, was held to mark Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian's official goodwill visit to the country, which proved to be a great success. After the ceremony, the Chinese film "Lin Family Shop" was screened. Six other films will be shown during the week. The film week was sponsored by the Australian Film Commission in conjunction with the Department of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 23 May 80 OW]

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AFGHAN GUERRILLAS CLAIM CAPTURE OF JALALABAD MAYOR

OW020734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 1 (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrilla forces captured the mayor of Jalalabad, strategic town and capital of Nangahar Province east of Kabul, on May 30, said a source of the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan in Peshawar this evening. The guerrillas, the source said, mounted an attack on the city on the evening of May 30 and the fighting lasted for eight hours. They captured the mayor of the city and wiped out a number of enemy troops.

A source of the Hezb-e Eslami (Islamic Front) of Afghanistan disclosed in Peshawar this evening that the guerrillas ambushed government armoured carriers in Gereshk and Chah-eangir areas in Helmand Province eight days ago, killing a commander and a number of enemy soldiers and capturing one carrier and some weapons.

XINHUA: PAKISTAN PROTESTS SOVIET PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

OW011840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 1 (XINHUA)--Pakistan has lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Union against the "scurrilous" propaganda campaign being carried out by official Soviet media against Pakistan and its leaders, according to the local press reports.

In the protest note delivered to the Soviet Embassy here three days ago, Pakistan drew attention to what it described as "scandalous, scurrilous and derogatory" material being published by Soviet media against its president and high officials. The note pointed out that such conduct by the Soviet media constitutes a continuous distortion of facts. It is also against the norms governing relations between sovereign states.

After mentioning certain other activities which the Soviet Embassy was carrying out in the country, the note demanded the Soviet media stop making derogatory remarks against the Pakistani head of state and using indecent and scurrilous language in its propaganda.

The PAKISTAN TIMES reported today that the Soviet Embassy here was said to have tried to distribute a book on Afghanistan to the delegates to the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference held here recently. The conference hosted by Pakistan condemned Moscow's occupation of Moslem Afghanistan and demanded its immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal from that country. Thereafter the Soviet propaganda was stepped up against Pakistan. The Soviet book "contained nothing but concoctions and false statements," the paper said.

INDIAN SPOKESMAN ON DEFENSE SUPPLIES CONTRACT WITH USSR

OW011701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA)--The signing of a recent defence supplies contract with the Soviet Union would not affect India's views on critical international issues like Afghanistan, says the Indian paper TIMES OF INDIA today quoting an External Affairs Ministry spokesman.

The spokesman said that he was "authorized to say that India's bilateral defence supplies arrangements and India's assessment and approach to important international issues are unconnected." He pointed out: "These are separate matters. India cannot afford to neglect its defence at this juncture."

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VICE PREMIER WANG RENZHONG MEETS BBC OFFICIALS

OW021531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong met with a delegation from the British Broadcasting Corporation here this afternoon. The delegation is led by Mr. Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC.

Vice-Premier Wang answered questions raised by the British visitors about China and world issues.

Present were Zhang Xiangshan, director, and Zuo Moye, deputy director, of the Central Broadcasting Administration of China (CBAC) and Mr. Percy Cradock, British ambassador.

Earlier in the day, a cooperation agreement on radio and television between the CBAC and the BBC was signed by Zhang Xiangshan and Mr. Trethowan.

KANG SHIEN MEETS WITH NORWEGIAN OFFICIALS

Meeting With King Olav V

OW221531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 2 (XINHUA)--King Olav V of Norway received visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien in the Royal Palace at noon today and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. The Norwegian king welcomed Kang Shien's visit to his country. The Chinese vice-premier conveyed to the king the best regards from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The king and the vice-premier expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would be further promoted.

Premier Nordli Hosts Banquet

OW030803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 2 (XINHUA)--Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli gave a banquet at Akershus Castle this evening in honour of visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien and his party.

The Norwegian prime minister said that Vice-Premier Kang's visit is a new confirmation that a small country and a large country can develop mutual and advantageous connections in spite of great geographical distance and different political systems. "I take this as an expression of a distinct wish from both countries to develop a concrete and extensive cooperation," he declared.

He noted that the international tension has increased and the international economic development gives cause for concern. He hoped that the cooperation and contacts between the two countries would strengthen their mutual efforts to create a more peaceful and fair international society.

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Vice-Premier Kang expressed his gratification with the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. The Chinese Government and people are looking forward to the official visit to China by the Norwegian prime minister next September and they believe the visit will give great impetus to the development of Sino-Norwegian relations, he added.

He praised the Norwegian Government and people for their achievements in oil exploitation and their firm determination to defend the fruits of their work. "We should learn from you not only your technological achievements and experience but also your courage to explore, to innovate and to wage struggle," he said.

Earlier in the morning, the two statesmen held talks on bilateral relations and cooperation. They studied the possibilities for further cooperation in energy. They agreed that there were broad prospects for the development of economic cooperation between the two countries in oil prospecting, hydro-power and shipbuilding. Prior to the talks, Norwegian Minister of Petroleum and Energy Bjartmar Guerde discussed with the Chinese vice-premier energy cooperation between the two countries. Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund met with the Chinese vice-premier in the afternoon.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT CALLS FOR RESUMPTION OF TALKS

OW011630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Nicosia, May 31 (XINHUA)--Cyriot President Spiros Kiprianou in a message to his people this evening said that the talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots should be resumed unconditionally on the basis of the existing agreements.

The message read by the president himself over the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation Television states: "I have all the goodwill and the fervent desire for the resumption of the talks." He noted that each side could present at the negotiating table their concepts, proposals and views. Calling for national unity, he pointed out that Cyprus is passing through the most tragic moments in its history and its problems become even more serious due to lack of the necessary concord in the internal field.

The president declared that he will follow a policy designed to maintain a balance on the internal front which would gradually lead to greater unity among the people and strengthen the front.

The president refuted the attack on him by the Progressive Party of the working people and stressed that he would not resign because any attempt to force him to resign would be a deviation from the constitutional order.

GREEK, TURKISH CYPRIOT JOURNALISTS MEET IN NICOSIA

OW301238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] Nicosia, May 30 (XINHUA)--Greek and Turkish Cypriot journalists met in Ledra Palace, Nicosia, recently to discuss how to overcome the present division of Cyprus and how to promote better understanding and an eventual rapprochement between the two communities, according to today's CYPRUS WEEKLY. Participants in the meeting demanded the lifting of the existing restrictions prohibiting them from crossing freely from one part of the island to the other. They suggested the issuance of a joint press card that would permit both Greek and Turkish Cypriot journalists to move freely and that journalists from both sides would meet regularly in the mutual venue, Ledra Palace, at least once a month to discuss problems and how to overcome them.

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CHEN MUHUA-LED DELEGATION VISITS TITO TOMB

OW021919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation, led by Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council, laid a wreath at the tomb of President Tito this morning in the company of Comrade Branislav Ikonic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

Arriving on May 29, the Chinese Government delegation is here to attend the second session of the Sino-Yugoslav Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER HE YING ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

OW021921 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying arrived here this afternoon on a one-week friendly visit to Yugoslavia. He was greeted at the airport by Yugoslavia's Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vojislav Pekic and other government officials.

The Chinese vice-foreign minister will have an exchange of views with his counterpart on a number of international issues and bilateral relations.

TANJUG ANNOUNCES CARTER UPCOMING VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

OW291104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0657 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 28 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter will visit this country on June 24 and 25 at the invitation of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, announces TANJUG today.

In it's commentary today, TANJUG describes the visit as "a continuation of the dialogue and successful development of relations between the two countries. It states that the two sides will exchange views on "the prospects of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the U.S. with particular emphasis on the further promotion of economic cooperation." TANJUG describes the visit as an opportunity for the two sides to present their views on the aggravated international relations and crisis points in the world."

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL SAYS OUTSIDE PROTECTION NOT NEEDED

OW030130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav people are prepared to defend on its own the country's freedom, independence and sovereignty with determination, and will not accept protection from anyone. This statement was made by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in an address at the civil defence equipment exhibition held in Kladanj today.

He continued to say that in developing civil defence, the Yugoslav people are going to defend their country against aggression. Of late, he said, there have been frequent cases of inter-bloc competition and also the allegation that our country has been threatened from this or that side, hence the offer of protection for us.

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He pointed out that Yugoslavia had not and will never accept this kind of protection and it knows very well how to achieve and defend its freedom and independence.

ULANHU MEETS ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

GW021537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA)--Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today met with a delegation of activists of the Romanian Communist Party.

Leader of the delegation is Ion Sirbu, member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and first secretary of the Arges county party committee.

After the meeting, Ulanhu gave a banquet in honour of the Romanian comrades.

Romanian ambassador, Mr. Florea Dumitrescu, was present on both occasions. Also present were Zhang Zhixiang and Liu Xinquan, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Jia Qingli, vice-minister of the chemical industry.

The delegation returned to Beijing on May 31 after visiting Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

While in Beijing, the Romanian comrades paid their respects at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall. They will shortly leave here for home.

AGERPRES Report

AU021911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/6/1980--A delegation of RCP activists, led by Ion Sirbu, member of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Arges County Committee of the RCP, is paying a visit to the People's Republic of China for exchange of experience.

The delegation was received by Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. During the talk, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship, emphasis was placed on the importance of exchanges of experience between the RCP and the CCP which help a better mutual acquaintance, the consolidation of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. Warm greetings were exchanged on the occasion between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

CEAUSESCU ISSUES APPEAL TO RCP MEMBERS

GW030128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bucharest, June 1 (XINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, has issued a call for party members to improve their professional skill, better their technological and scientific knowledge and raise their political and ideological level. This will contribute immensely to the successful performance of various great tasks of the party, he stressed. The party leader gave these instructions at a meeting on economic work held by the party Central Committee on May 29 and 30.

Calling for a better sense of responsibility and rigid discipline, he said that "nobody should be allowed to shirk the responsibility conferred him by law and party discipline. The higher his post, the greater his responsibility to execute law and resolutions and maintain order and discipline". Ceausescu also stressed the need to improve the style of work and the working methods of party and government organisations.

BANI-SADR NAMES NEW NAVY COMMANDER, DEPUTY COMMANDER

OW020755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 2 (XINHUA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr yesterday appointed Captain Bahram Azali Khooshk Bijari as commander of the Iranian Navy. In a decree published by ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, the president asked the new navy commander to reorganize the naval forces for a "complete battle-readiness."

In a separate order, Bani-Sadr appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Mostafa Madani-Neshad as deputy commander of the navy.

EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK LEAVES CAIRO FOR U.S.

OW221520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 22 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak said here this morning upon his departure for Washington that he would convey a verbal message from President Anwar as-Sadat to U.S. President Jimmy Carter concerning Egypt's stand towards the Palestinian autonomy talks. The Egyptian president has already sent messages to both U.S. President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin since May 15 when Egypt suspended the autonomy talks.

Local papers disclosed that Egypt demanded in the messages that certain measures be taken by the Israeli side to create a proper atmosphere for the resumption of the talks. Those measures, according to the papers, include a stop to the codifying of measures to annex Jerusalem, a freeze on settlements and an end to the arbitrary measures against the Palestinian people in the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza. But Begin still insists on his stubborn stand, asserting that in the talks, Israel will not alter its positions on the issues of Jerusalem, the settlements and security.

Egyptian officials have pointed out that it is impossible to make decisive progress by the May 26 deadline as the autonomy talks are now in a deadlock. But they held that Egypt still regards the autonomy talks as "the best channel to discuss the differences between the two sides" and it "is willing to resume" the talks in an atmosphere of negotiations. Egyptian diplomatic sources have expressed dissatisfaction over the inactive role played by the U.S. in the recent talks. They hoped that the U.S. would intensify its efforts to press Israel into taking certain measures to facilitate the resumption of the talks.

TAN ZHENLIN ATTENDS TUNISIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW311405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA)--Tunisian Ambassador to China Mohamed el-Memmi and Mrs. Memmi gave a reception here today to celebrate the National Day of the Republic of Tunisia.

Among the guests attending the reception were Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members from other government departments, the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Beijing Municipal Government as well as the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

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HONECKER ENDS VISIT TO CUBA; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

OW020802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Havana, June 1 (XINHUA)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, left here for home today after a six-day visit to Cuba. Honecker, who is also general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party, visited the country at Fidel Castro's invitation. During his stay here, Honecker and Castro had official talks. A treaty of friendship and cooperation between Cuba and the German Democratic Republic was signed yesterday. The two sides also signed an agreement on a long-term programme of scientific-technical cooperation for the period of 1981-85 and an accord on cooperation in public health. This was Honecker's second visit to Cuba. The first was in February 1974.

REPORTAGE ON ARGENTINE PRESIDENT'S TRAVELS

To Visit PRC 5-10 Jun

OW031209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency General Jorge Rafael Videla, president of the Republic of Argentina, and Mrs. Videla will pay an official visit to China from June 5 to June 10, 1980.

Departs Kenya for Hong Kong

OW021635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Nairobi, June 2 (XINHUA)--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla left here this afternoon on his way to China. He was seen off at the airport by Kenyan Vice-President Mwai Kibaki and Chinese ambassador to Kenya Yang Keming. President Videla arrived here yesterday. He was met by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. The two presidents held talks at the airport on bilateral and international cooperations.

Arrives in Hong Kong

OW030558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0255 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Hong Kong, June 3 (AFP)--Argentinian President Lieutenant-General Jorge Rafael Videla arrived here by special plane this morning on his way to visit China. Accompanied by his wife and an official party of eight, Mr Videla will go to Beijing on Thursday and will stay there up to Saturday. While in the Chinese capital, Mr Videla will hold talks with Chinese party Chairman and Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. He is expected to seal agreements on economic cooperation, scientific and technological exchanges and further cultural ties between Argentina and China. From Beijing President Videla will go on to Hangzhou and Shanghai in eastern China before leaving the country for New Zealand on June 10.

BRIEFS

CHINESE FILMS IN CHILE--Santiago, 30 May--Chinese documentaries "China Today", "Acrobatics", "Panda" and a feature film were shown in an international documentary film show begun here on 14 May, and were warmly received. After a showing yesterday evening, Professor Walter Sanchez of the University of Chile, spoke to the audience of the life in China and his impressions about his visit to China last year. He said that China is striving for modernization and has a bright future. The professor was a guest of the Chile-China Cultural Association. The film show, sponsored by the University of Chile, will close on 25 July. Canada, West Germany, the United States of America, Brazil and Japan are also taking part. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 31 May 80 OW]

PLA MILITARY ACADEMY CADRE RESIGNS TO MAKE WAY FOR SUCCESSORS

OW021134 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] According to a station report, He Changgong, Standing Committee member of the PLA Military Academy's party committee, recently expressed his determination not to participate in the military academy's party committee in order to help the party committee's leading body become younger and to bring up successors of the party as soon as possible. He did this at the recent military academy party congress. After repeated study and with the approval of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the academy's party congress accepted his request.

He Changgong is a veteran comrade who joined the party in 1921. He said: According to the guidelines laid down by the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, members of the leading bodies of our party committees should be younger. In this respect, we older comrades must play our exemplary role well. He Changgong's deed of taking the initiative to relinquish his post in favor of the better qualified has won wide acclaim among the people. Comrade He Changgong humbly said: If the older comrades do not withdraw, it will be impossible for the younger ones to come up. It is normal for the older comrades to give up their seats for the young.

MINISTER OF CULTURE PRAISES ANQING'S OPERA TRAINING WORK

OW021224 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Comrade Huang Zhen, minister of culture, recently wrote a letter to the Anqing Municipal Bureau of Culture expressing his approval of the bureau's organization of lectures for the study of the art of performing Huangmei Opera. The letter said that what the bureau had done was very good and that it had done the right thing. The program not only could solve the problem of the shortage of theatrical artists, which was created by the 10 years of calamity during the Cultural Revolution, but also could train young actors and actresses.

The Anqing Municipal Bureau of Culture and the Chinese Federation of Writers and Artists began the lectures on 21 April in order to carry on and develop the art of performing Huangmei Opera and to quickly train a large number of performers. Twenty-eight performers from two Huangmei Opera troupes in the municipality have been selected to undergo training for 1 year. All of them are young or middle-aged performers who are devoted to their work, have a solid vocational foundation and a bright future.

In his letter, Comrade Huang Zhen spoke highly of Anhui's Huangmei Opera. He said that Huangmei Opera is one of the influential operas in China and that many traditional and contemporary Huangmei operas have been staged in the country. These operas have played a great role in educating and influencing the audiences and enriching the cultural life of the people.

Upon receiving this ebullient letter from Comrade Huang Zhen, the Anqing Municipal Bureau of Culture immediately organized the students who were attending the lectures to seriously study and discuss it. They said that they would work and train hard to master the art of performing Huangmei Opera and that they would live up to the expectations and cordial concerns of the party and the government.

BEIJING SYMPOSIUM ON QINGHAI-TIBET PLATEAU CONTINUES

Report on Geological Changes

OW301026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0922 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA)--The 3,800 species of fossils found in Tibet of 30 or 80 groups are evidence of the tremendous geological changes there.

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This is substantiated by fossils collected by Chinese palaeontologists during five expeditions from 1966 through 80.

A report on the work was delivered by 45-year old Wen Shixuan of the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to the current symposium on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau now being held here. Fossils of marine plant and animal life discovered by these teams show a vast sea once covered the area that is now the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The sea receded southwards from the northern part of the plateau, prior to the great land and mountain uplift.

Fossils found have shown:

--The most recent marine animals in the southern part of Qinghai Province (about 800 kilometres northeast of Mount Qomolangma) date back 160 million years;

--In northern Tibet (some 500 kilometres north of the mount), the most recent were living 90 million years ago;

--Along the Yarlung Zangbo River in southern Tibet, the most recent date back 70 million years; and

--Abundant fossils of the simplest animals living in the shallow sea 40 million years ago were found in the Himalayas which lie to the south of the plateau.

Recession of the sea was a slow process. The earliest accumulations on the flanks of the Himalayas are fossils of mammals dating back 20 million years ago. This marks the beginning of the formation of the vast mountain range. However, what appeared on the continent of Asia then was just a range of low mountains.

Animal fossils represented by hipparion (an extinct three-toed horse) have been found on both sides of the Himalayas. Study of them shows that northern Tibet and the Himalayas 10 million years ago were not high enough to prevent animals from moving freely from one side of the range to the other. The Himalayas rose so high five or six million years ago that the animals could no longer cross. At a spot 4,300 metres above sea level, some fossils of azalea dated at about 10,000 years ago were found.

Owing to the upheaval of the mountains, azaleas of the same species are now found southwards to an altitude of 3,800 metres above sea level.

It is roughly estimated that the plateau has risen some 500 metres in the last 10,000 years. The speed of uplift was very rapid, Wen Shixuan said.

The Himalayan system is still rising.

Report on Alpine Physiology

OW301314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA)--Highlanders do not breathe less air than lowlanders at the same height on air-rare plateaux, announced some Chinese alpine physiologists at the current symposium here on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

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This conclusion has aroused the great interest of doctors from other countries, for some previous data suggested that highlanders breathed less air than acclimatized lowlanders at the same altitude.

"We found no significant difference in ventilatory function between the two kinds of people," reported Dr. Huang Zhaorong of the Shanghai Institute of Physiology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, at a panel discussion.

He said he and his colleagues had observed many people at different altitudes and had conducted various experiments.

Two others of the 15 papers the institute has delivered at the symposium also drew attention from experts.

One introduces a new method for predicting mountaineering performance at great altitudes.

The other paper, based on experiments with six dogs, shows how the sympathetic nervous system is involved in the development of what doctors call "hypoxic pulmonary hypertension," an altitude sickness caused by limited oxygen.

The Shanghai institute started the systematic study of alpine physiology in 1964. Professor Hu Xuchu, who has been leading the work from the beginning, told XINHUA that for the past 16 years their research had been concentrated on such practical subjects as adaption of respiration and circulation, predictive evaluation of human beings in assessing tolerance to a rarefied atmosphere, the causes of acute and chronic altitude sickness and the classification of various kinds of physical work rate at high altitude.

In order to get accurate data and verify results of laboratory experiments, scientists of the institute went on many occasions from Shanghai, which is at about sea level, to some parts of Tibet and Qinghai which are 5,000 metres above sea level. In 1975 some of them joined mountaineers in climbing Mount Qomolangma and took electrocardiograms of twenty people at 8,600 metres above sea level and one at the highest peak of the world, 8,848 metres high, by telemetry.

Professor Hu said that China has a vast plateau area, where natural resources are abundant but the population is sparse. He said further studies of alpine physiology in China should be done to help build up these areas.

Scientists, Guests Play Basketball

OW301316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA)--Chinese scientists attending the current international symposium on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau defeated their foreign colleagues 44 to 34 today in a basketball game at the playground of the west Beijing Hotel.

The game was held at the request of Peter Molnar, a geophysicist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The proposal received an enthusiastic response from the Chinese.

The international team, whose average age is over 40, was made up of scientists from Australia, France, the Netherlands, Turkey and the United States.

The Chinese team, whose average age is slightly under 40, included geophysicists, geographers, geologists and atmospheric physicists.

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The Chinese scientist-players, who were shorter than their opponents, played a game of fast break and displayed better team work. At half-time, they led 22 to 14.

Leon Knopoff, a 54-year-old professor of geophysics and planetary physics at the University of California, was the oldest player and top scorer on the international team. He sank four baskets, for eight points.

The star on the Chinese side was Yang Yizhou, a 45-year-old geographer.

Professor Molnar, captain of the international team, said after the game, "It has been my big dream to play a basketball game in Beijing. I think we should have some exchanges other than academic with Chinese scientists."

The Chinese team leader, Gao Dengyi, who is an atmospheric physicist, said, "I have the feeling that the game has brought us closer to each other. I'm glad to have played in the first such game between Chinese scientists and scientists from other countries."

Meteorologists Present Findings

OW010439 Beijing XINHUA in English 0427 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA)--Hot air ascending from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in summer flows in different directions--as far as 10,000 kilometres to the east Pacific Ocean and 6,000 kilometres to the south. This new finding, which runs counter to previous views on air currents over the plateau, was reported by Professor Ye Duzheng and Gao Youxi, two veteran Chinese meteorologists, in a paper read to the current Beijing symposium on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

Other meteorologists attending the meeting said they regarded the new finding as a major achievement in China's meteorological research, because it provided fresh knowledge of the impact of the plateau on the air circulation over wide areas of the Asian Continent.

Prior to this new finding, the conventional view had been that the air current over the plateau sinks in summer, as it does in other regions. But research by the two Chinese professors indicated that with the high altitude, rarefied air and intense radiation, the plateau becomes a huge heat source for the atmosphere over its neighbouring areas. In summer, they found, heated air rises to great heights at great speed, and then spreads in different directions.

The two professors also calculated the monthly intensity of heat over the plateau, and which also is believed by attending meteorologists to be of great value.

In their opinion, they said, the plateau has at least three kinds of influences on the general atmospheric circulation: dynamic, frictional and thermal.

Twelve papers were read by Chinese meteorologists at the symposium. Among other subjects, they gave an account of the characteristics of the plateau and an analysis of the effect of the plateau on atmospheric circulation, monsoons, rainfall and barometric pressure in East and South Asia.

Professor Gao Youxi said in an interview that because research on the influence of the plateau on the environment, particularly on climate, was important, he wished to have further cooperation and exchanges with meteorologists of other countries.

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He said Chinese scientists would begin studying new subjects such as thunder, solar radiation and air pollution on the plateau.

31 May Closing Session

OW311514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA)--Chinese scientists wish to have further exchange and cooperation with experts of other countries in the future in studying the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. This wish was stated today by Zhao Beike, vice chairman of the organizing committee, in a speech at the closing ceremony of China's 1980 symposium on the plateau, which opened on May 25.

Zhao Beike encouraged Chinese and foreign scientists to "join efforts in unveiling the mysteries of the plateau and scale the heights in studying the Himalayas."

A total of 257 papers were read by 238 scientists from China and other countries at the plenary session and at panel sessions on 10 subjects during the week-long symposium. In their papers, the scientists discussed the formation and evolution of the highest plateau in the world and its influences on the environment and on human activities. The papers examined the various features of the plateau from the approaches of egology, geophysics, biology, paleontology, geography, physiology and meteorology.

Some new ideas put forth by Chinese scientists aroused great interest among foreign scientists during the symposium.

At the closing ceremony, seven scientists from Australia, France, Italy, Japan, Nepal, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States made impromptu speeches. They congratulated their Chinese colleagues for the achievements they had made and expressed appreciation for what they called the "splendid organisation" of the multi-disciplinary symposium.

Three Chinese scientists who spoke at the ceremony pointed out that the symposium marked a new beginning of research on the plateau. The work is not only to find out what natural resources there are on the plateau, they said, but also to exploit them.

Both the Chinese and foreign scientists expressed the wish to meet in the future for more thorough-going discussions.

The ceremony was presided over by Qian Sanqiang, chairman of the organising committee and vice-president of the Academy of Sciences. Tian Bao, chairman of the people's government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, also attended.

Deng, Fang Yi Meet Scientists

OW311544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA)--Some 80 scholars from 17 countries and nearly 220 Chinese scientists spent a pleasant Saturday evening here with Chinese Vice-Premiers Deng Xiaoping and Fang Yi in the Great Hall of the People.

They were delegates to China's 1980 symposium on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, which closed this afternoon after a seven-day session.

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Fang Yi, Chinese vice-premier and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was host at the reception. In a speech of toast, Fang Yi congratulated the scientists for the success of the symposium, the biggest of its kind held in China in recent years, and saluted them for their achievements and their contributions to promoting friendship between scientists of different lands.

The Chinese vice premier wished a good journey to those who are going on a scientific excursion to Tibet.

Deng Xiaoping and Fang Yi drank toasts with the guest scientists and warmly shook hands with them.

On learning that Ardito Desio, Italian geologist, who led an expedition corps to climb Mount Chogori (K2) in 1954, the second highest peak in the world, was now going to Tibet at the age of 83, Vice Premier Deng said to him, "You're marvelous. Chinese scientists should learn from you."

Deng Xiaoping and Fang Yi had a photograph taken with the scientists.

Further Plateau Study Expected

OW010508 Beijing XINHUA in English 0447 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA)--The Hengduan Mountains in southwest China, an area rich in natural resources, will become a major focus of study for Chinese experts on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

An eastward extension of the plateau, the area is separated by several big rivers. It enjoys the most favourable climate in the region.

In an interview with XINHUA after the closing of China's 1980 symposium on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, Sun Honglie, deputy secretary general of the organizing committee, said that Chinese scientists would study the formation, evolution and characteristics of the area as well as its resources.

The 48-year-old soil scientist said that Chinese scientists are also very interested in an area of 500,000 square kilometres between Xinjiang, Tibet and Qinghai in northwest China. Because no scientific expedition has ever been sent to the depopulated zone, it is known as a "scientific blank space," he said.

Sun Honglie, who has led 400 scientists in China's 1973-79 comprehensive scientific expedition to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, said plans are to survey the geology, geography and biology of the "blank" area along three routes before 1985.

China's plans for research on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau also include study of:

--Main rock belts, especially the ophiolites (part of the oceanic crust distributed in strips on the plateau), and geothermos. These are expected to provide new evidence to explain the uplift of the plateau.

--Human physiological reactions to natural conditions on the plateau, and the physiological and ecological adaptability and genetic variations of animals and plants on the plateau.

--The plateau's influence on atmosphere and climate, the glaciers and the frozen earth along the route of the Qinghai-Tibet railway on plan.

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Research on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is one of 14 major projects in China's 1978-85 national scientific plan. Sun Honglie will lead another survey of the plateau with a group of Chinese scientists next year. There is a long way to go before all its mysteries are unveiled, he said.

PLA CONDUCTS HYDROGEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN NORTH, NORTHEAST REGIONS

OW021025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0134 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Hohhot--Commanders and fighters of a certain hydrogeological general survey unit of the PLA Capital Construction Corps have fulfilled the hydrogeological general survey task over 513,000 square kilometers in northern China.

The unit has found a water-rich belt [fu shui dai 1381 3055 1601] of 17 ancient river courses in the seriously dry pastoral areas in western and northern Nei Monggol and verified four freshwater gravity basins [zi liu pen di 5261 3177 4133 0966] in some desert areas, thus providing urgently needed hydrogeological data for building modern livestock bases and the "san bei" [0005 0554] shelterbelt system. The unit also conducted a thorough survey in northeastern China's three-river (Heilong Jiang, Songhua Jiang and Wusuli Jiang) plain. It has discovered the area's hydrogeological laws and the cause of the formation of the area's marshlands, and provided the state with a comprehensive plan for harnessing the marshlands. The unit also assisted the rural and pastoral areas, factories and border defense units in sinking over 400 machine-operated wells, improved local water supply facilities for daily use and production; analyzed harmful water sources which cause fluoride poisoning, keshan [0344 1472] disease, rickets and other local diseases; and proposed measures for water supply improvement to prevent disease.

Over the past several years, the unit has submitted a number of general hydrogeological survey reports. These reports give detailed and scientific explanations of the laws governing the distribution of various kinds of water sources in the surveyed areas as well as of water quality and quantity, storage and supply, and drainage conditions. In addition, there are suggested ways for water-short areas to find water sources.

OCEANOGRAPHY EXPEDITION FINDS COSMIC DUST IN DEEP OCEAN

OW021210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA)--Chinese scientists have found cosmic dust containing minerals in the deep ocean for the first time in China, a spokesman for the National Bureau of Oceanography reported today. He said scientists at the bureau's First Institute of Oceanography in Shandong identified the minute particles of mineral from sediment samples collected on the bottom 4,000 metres below sea level near the Equator in the Pacific Ocean.

The scientists obtained the samples from the first global atmospheric research mission between December 1978 and July 1979, he said. Two Chinese research vessels belonging to the National Bureau of Oceanography took part in the mission, sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization.

The cosmic dust mineral is another kind of matter besides the meteorites and moon rocks which come from outer space. The first such mineral on earth was found by British scientists from 1872 to 1876. Most of such minerals have been found in the ocean. Scientists at the institute said the mineral they found included about 100 grains of rounded or elliptical granules, their diameters varying from 20 to 200 microns and that of the biggest one being 420 microns.

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The tiny substances, which were spotted under microscopes, are said to be compatible with those found by foreign scientists. They are mainly of three types: black or brown ferro-chondrites shining like sparkling steel balls with an intense magnetism; green-gray or white-gray ferro-stone chondrites with a weaker magnetism, and transparent or yellowish glassy chondrites with no magnetism.

Laser spectrum analysis and X-rays of the substances have identified some compositions in the substances which are unique to the cosmic materials, such as wustite, a mineral consisting of ferrous oxide. The microphotographs also indicated traces of the molten state of the cosmic materials when they fell to the earth.

It has also been discovered that the mineral contains some rare-earth elements and radioactive elements, scientists said. But they said the age of the mineral remains to be determined.

The spokesman said the findings will help develop China's study of space and oceanic sedimentation. He said scientists at the institute are preparing papers on the findings, which are expected to appear in some Chinese science journals.

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION CIRCULAR PROMOTES GANSU EXPERIENCE

OW251848 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0207 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 May--The State Economic Commission has recently issued a circular introducing to various industrial and communications departments throughout the country Gansu's experience in tapping the potential of existing enterprises through technical renovation and transformation for the reference and study by all the people.

The State Economic Commission believes that Gansu has three basic experiences in tapping the potential of existing enterprises through technical renovation and transformation:

1. The leadership attaches great importance to the firm implementation of the principle of "production first, capital construction second; tapping potential of existing enterprises first, constructing new enterprises second." After careful study, the provincial planning commission, the provincial economic commission and the industrial bureaus concerned have decided to focus attention this year on 90 existing enterprises with good conditions and to vigorously carry out the work of tapping their potential through technical renovation and transformation.
2. Efforts have been undertaken to make overall arrangements in order to insure the availability of funds and supplies needed to tap the potential of existing enterprises through technical renovation and transformation. The provincial economic commission, the provincial planning commission, the bureau of financial affairs and the people's bank in Gansu coordinated with each other this year under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government and have gained a foothold in the province to raise funds through all channels for tapping the potential of existing enterprises and carrying out technical renovation and transformation.
3. Economic measures have been adopted to insure that the funds for tapping potential of existing enterprises through technical renovation and transformation are effectively and rationally used.

The State Economic Commission hopes that all localities and departments will sum up Gansu's experience and conscientiously carry out the work of tapping potential of existing enterprises through technical renovation and transformation.

It is now necessary to make long-range plans, to base ourselves on the requirements in readjusting the national economy and reorganizing industry, and to formulate plans for tapping the potential of existing enterprises through technical renovation and transformation in one's own locality and department in order to carry out this work even better and achieve even greater economic results.

In this regard, the XINHUA editor says: Gansu's experience is very convincing. It shows that industrial development can be greatly speeded up once the potential of existing enterprises is fully tapped through technical renovation and transformation. It is suggested that all cadres engaged in planning and economic work draw inspiration from Gansu's experience. Only when this problem is truly solved will it be possible for us to have assurance in doing planning work and in increasing production and practicing economy.

NATIONAL PROGRAM TO TRAIN AGRICULTURAL CADRES CONTINUES

OW301214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA)--China is in the midst of a nation-wide programme to rotate all its 68,000 agricultural officials at the county level and above through training sessions of modern agricultural sciences and technology. Of the total, 13,000 graduated over the past year and more from the programme, which is scheduled to end in 1985. They studied in about 100 training centres set up in well over two dozen provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Another over 10,000 officials are being trained.

Work in the programme was examined at a meeting called by the State Agricultural Commission in Shenyang, capital city of Liaoning Province, northeast China.

The training of agricultural officials is of key importance to China's modernization because, according to a spokesman of the Agricultural Commission, many of the officials at the county level and above had no regular training in agricultural sciences or management of modern agriculture. Many of these officials are veterans who took part in wars before liberation in 1949 or in land reform in the early fifties.

The current policy is one of promoting more and more professionals to leading positions, while encouraging the present officials to learn.

The courses taken by officials in the training centres vary from place to place. In the Shenyang Agricultural College, a leading institute of higher learning in China, a total of 51 lectures were given by professors and other experts during a four-month training session last year. The subjects ranged from agricultural economy, plant cultivation and agricultural machinery to veterinary medicine. Other training centres offer courses in plant biology, seed breeding and ecology as well as discussions of more practical subjects.

The recent meeting in Shenyang also disclosed that altogether more than 200,000 officials and technicians had been trained in the past year. They work in agricultural, forestry, land reclamation, agricultural machinery, water conservancy, meteorological and aquatic products departments.

GREATER PORK PRODUCTION, MARKETING, CONSUMPTION URGED

OW301205 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 May 80

[Summary] Lately, this station has continued to receive letters from listeners revealing the difficulties faced by the peasant masses in selling their pigs and asking for a proper solution of this problem.

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A reporter from this station paid a special visit to a responsible member of the China Foodstuffs Company, and asked him to comment on the questions regarding current pig raising, purchasing and marketing.

This responsible member said: "Recently there have indeed been some difficulties in selling pigs in some of the pig-raising localities, and the peasants are restricted in selling their pigs. The main reason is that--although pig raising has rapidly developed in the past 2 years--only a slight increase was registered in pork sales. Due to the shortage of refrigeration equipment and limited cold storage space, some localities were forced for a time to discontinue buying and shipping pigs to other places."

We believe that the fundamental measure to solve the peasants' current difficulties in selling their pigs is to increase sales and consumption of pork so that greater consumption can play a more effective role in promoting the purchase of pigs and in supporting pig raising. "Therefore, it is necessary for the urban and rural areas throughout the country to promote the sales of pork by supplying more pork to the masses. The sales volume must be increased especially in the rural areas so that more pork can be consumed by the peasants." Aside from learning from the experience accumulated by various localities in Sichuan, Shandong and Hunan provinces, different channels of management should also be established in order to sell more pork in the rural areas. Efforts should also be made by the commercial departments to expand the market in rural areas. In areas where the supply networks have not yet been fully established, the grassroots supply-marketing cooperatives, production brigades and production teams can be commissioned to see pork. They will receive the necessary service charge from the commercial departments concerned. In cities and industrial and mining areas, the commercial and foodstuffs departments must engage in selling pork on a collective basis.

This responsible member also pointed out: "The level of meat consumption is still not very high among the Chinese people, and we are also facing a shortage of refrigerating equipment. The current contradiction between purchasing and marketing is caused by the disequilibrium between production and marketing in different seasons and in different localities. Although we now have a few more pigs than we need, it is wrong for us to say that pig raising should no longer be promoted. Pork is now our country's major source of meat. In view of the overall situation, it is still necessary to vigorously promote pig raising. Production is the very foundation of all business activities. With the development of pig raising, the business of supplying foodstuffs can be run smoothly. Moreover, doing a good job in both purchasing and marketing pigs will create a direct impetus to pig raising. This is the production and mass concept as well as the political concept of commercial work."

CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVES CONFERENCE OPENS IN BEIJING

Ularhu, Peng Chong Visit

OW311329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Catholic representative conference opened here today, attended by 33 bishops, 105 priests, eight monks and nuns and 61 laymen.

Bishop Chang Shouyi, of Xuanhua Diocese in Hebei Province, north China, presided over the meeting.

Archbishop Wang Xueming, of Hohhot Diocese in Inner Mongolia, said in his opening speech: "The main tasks of the meeting are to formulate rules to guide the work of the National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church, elect a new commission, set up a Chinese Catholic bishops college and discuss important matters relating to church affairs."

LAST LINE

This afternoon, two leading members of the Chinese Communist Party (C.P.C.) met with Catholics attending today's meeting and those who attended the Third Synod of the China Patriotic Catholic Association, which ended yesterday.

The two party leading members are Ulanhu, a member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Peng Chong, a member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Establishes Commission, Bishops College

OW021300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA)--The National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church and the Chinese Catholic Bishops College were set up here today at the closing meeting of the three-day all-China Catholic representative conference. The Bishop of Shanghai, Zhang Jiashu, was made director of the commission and head of the college.

The commission, made up of 105 members, has 12 deputy directors; Bishops Yang Gaojian of Changde, Hunan Province; Wang Xueming of Hohhot, Inner Mongolia; Zong Huaide of Jinan, Shandong Province; Li Depei of Tianjin; Fu Tieshan of Beijing; Chang Shouyi of Xuanhua, Hebei Province; Duan Yiming of Wanxian, Sichuan Province; Tu Shihua of Hanyang, Hubei Province; and Lin Puan of Fuzhou, Fujian Province; General Vicar Xu Zhen-jiang of Shenyang, Liaoning Province; Father Guo Zhong of Inner Mongolia; and Lu Weidu, a Catholic layman of Shanghai.

The seven deputy heads of the bishops college, which is made up of 33 bishops, are Wang Xueming, Yang Gaojian, Zong Huaide, Dong Guangqing of Hankou, Hubei Province, Tu Shihua, Fu Tieshan and Qian Yurong of Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province.

The constitution of the Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church, adopted at today's meeting, says that the commission is a national organisation handling church affairs. Its main tasks are "to lead the clergy and laity to observe strictly God's decalogue, adhere to the principle of independence and democratic administration, discuss and decide important matters relating to church affairs and run the Chinese Catholic churches well."

The constitution also says: "The bishop's college is formed by bishops of various dioceses. It is designed to study and expound the doctrines to be believed and the commandments and precepts to be observed, to exchange experience in propagating the gospels and expand friendly contacts with foreign Catholics."

A statement issued by at the end of the conference said the founding of the commission is "in conformity with China's independence and sovereignty as well as the traditional spirit of Jesus Christ establishing the church and the apostles propagating the gospels." It said that "in the past 30 years, since new China was founded, Catholics have carried out anti-imperialist patriotic activities, stuck to the principle of independence and run the Church self-reliantly, and put an end to the colonial status of the Chinese churches where the Chinese clergy and laity had no right at all." The conference also resolved to reopen the philosophical and theological college of the China Catholic Church so as to train clergymen and specialists in this field.

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Yesterday was the Feast of Trinity. All members at the meeting attended thanks-giving mass, officiated by Bishop Zong Huaide, in the south cathedral of Beijing.

WANG RENZHONG CALLS FOR EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST MORALITY

OW251608 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 May--According to Issue No 2 of the bimonthly journal BANYUE TAN [0384 2588 6151] published today, a proposal on establishing socialist moral standards put forward by Comrade Yan Qiang, a teacher of the middle school run by a military horse farm in Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, has received attention by leading comrades of the party Central Committee. In his written comments on the proposal, Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, pointed out: Education in communist morality is a matter of great importance. He called on the departments concerned to seriously study this matter.

The Theory Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee recently invited comrades of the Philosophy Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the CYL Central Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Chinese People's University and Beijing University to a forum to discuss the question of how to establish socialist moral standards.

Comrades at the meeting pointed out: Every class pays close attention to education in its own morality. In the period of the feudal society, our country had a whole set of moral standards and adopted measures to carry out education in this regard. Before liberation, schools in our country gave courses in "ethics," "civics" and "moral cultivation." Now a number of ethical study organizations in Western countries have published various journals and works on ethics, and universities in these countries offer courses in this regard. Some countries even publish a new textbook on ethics almost every year.

As a result of the 10-year catastrophe caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our socialist moral standards have degenerated and social practices have been corrupted. To build a modern, powerful socialist country, we must have not only a high material civilization but a high spiritual civilization as well.

The forum maintained that setting moral standards and conducting education in communist morality is a complicated task that involves various departments. The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministry of Education, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, judicial and public security organs, the concerned scientific research units and institutions of higher learning should make concerted efforts to study and set socialist moral standards.

Comrades attending the forum also suggested that the following work be done well at present:

1. Study and decide on the question of opening courses in morality and ethics in universities, middle and primary schools.
2. Keeping in mind existing problems among young workers, peasants and other young people, write and compile books on communist morality and moral cultivation to be used as teaching material for them.
3. Convene a national discussion meeting on ethics to promote the study of ethics. The Philosophy Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and other units will convene a national discussion meeting on ethics in June. It is hoped that this meeting will proceed from reality and pay particular attention to discussing the questions of communist moral standards and education in this regard.

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4. Do a good job in collecting and sorting our reference materials, including those on our ancient moral standards and on moral education in foreign countries.

KYODO: YOUTH PAPER PINPOINTS SITE OF ICBM LAUNCH

OW310829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 31 KYODO--A Chinese daily said Saturday that the launching site for China's first successful testing of an intercontinental ballistic missile earlier this month was the Gobi Desert area in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the far western part of the country. The CHINA YOUTH NEWS, in a story about young people working at the rocket launching site, confirmed reports on where the ICBM was sent off. The missile launched on May 18 landed in the designated target area in the South Pacific about 10,000 kilometers away.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE POPULARIZATION--Beijing, 25 May--The Chinese Writers Association for the Popularization of Scientific and Technological Knowledge recently held the second meeting of its first council in Beijing. It was pointed out at the meeting that writers associations for popularizing scientific and technological knowledge have been established in most of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. In the past 2 years, 2,000 popular science books, more than 50 popular science magazines and more than 30 science and technology bulletings have been published in the country. Both central and local newspapers are publishing science supplements, and there are increasing science programs on radio and television. The emphasis of science popularization work, it was pointed out, should be placed on cadres and the young people. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1209 GMT 25 May 80 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AERIAL SERVICE--Beijing, 29 May--China recently established its first agricultural aerial service team, which was organized by the Third Ministry of Machine Building Industry with the approval of the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. The team's planes are C-119s, which can take off and land on simple runways 30 meters wide and 300 meters long. The planes can sow seeds and spray chemicals to contribute to the development of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 29 May 80 OW]

EDUCATION ON POPULATION PROBLEMS--Beijing, 23 May--Beginning in the summer of 1980, the course "Late Marriage and Planned Parenthood" for senior middle school students will be changed into a course on the "Population Problem," the Ministry of Education stated in a recent circular to the education departments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The circular pointed out that the problem of population was extremely important and that education on population control was necessary for middle school students in the interest of the four modernizations of the country. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 23 May 80 OW]

NATIONAL MINERAL DEPOSIT CONFERENCE--Hangzhou, 27 May--At a recent national mineral deposit conference held in Hangzhou, it was announced that China had discovered some 140 minerals. Reserves of some 130 minerals were also proved. In addition, Chinese geologists discovered several important types of mineral deposit that were rare in the world. Altogether, the conference received some 900 papers. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 27 May 80 OW]

HIGH VELOCITY WIND TUNNEL--Beijing, 26 May--The Institute of Mechanics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences has produced a high velocity wind tunnel for use in aerodynamic research. It can generate high velocity air current--air current with a speed many times that of sound. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 26 May 80 OW]

ANHUI CONFERENCE ON MANAGING COUNTY, COMMUNE INDUSTRIES

OW311254 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] At the county and commune industries management conference held by the Anhui provincial party committee and people's government, the conferees stressed the need to take local natural resources into consideration, take steps suited to local conditions, give prominence to major tasks, make use of advantageous and avoid disadvantageous factors, and bring superior factors into play so as to quicken the tempo of developing county and commune industries.

The conference was held 20-24 May in Chu County. Vice Governor Meng Jiaqin presided over the conference and conveyed the central authorities' guidelines on long-term planning. Su Yu, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on how to accelerate the development of county and commune industries and consolidate and expand the system of collective ownership. The conference fully exchanged experiences and studied and discussed certain important and pressing problems in developing county and commune industries.

The conference noted: There were a total of 10,095 county- and commune-run industrial enterprises in Anhui by the end of 1979 with a total annual output value of 2.65 billion yuan, or 23.3 percent of the province's total industrial and agricultural output value. The development of our province's county and commune industries, however, cannot meet the demands of the four modernizations and has lagged far behind the advanced localities in other parts of the country.

The conference held that to accelerate the growth of county and commune industries, the following problems must be solved effectively:

1. The position and role of county and commune industries should be fully understood and the relations between developing agricultural and industrial production should be correctly handled.
2. The orientation of developing county and commune industries should be correctly defined. It is necessary to proceed from reality, take into consideration the local natural resources, make use of advantageous and avoid disadvantageous factors, bring the superior factors into play and pay attention to expanding raw material bases.
3. We must vigorously develop the collective economy.
4. We must do a good job in coordinating production, supply and sales.
5. The existing county and commune industrial enterprises system should be improved.

FUZHOU PLA UNITS PARTICIPATE IN RIVER DIVERSION PROJECT

OWO21118 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Fuzhou, 30 May--More than 60 units and over 830 commanders and fighters under the Fuzhou PLA units who made important contributions in the construction of the diversion works that link Jiulong Jiang with Xiamen received awards for performing meritorious service. The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the local people, who praised the meritorious service they performed in liberating Xiamen, again hailed the new merits won by them in building up Xiamen. The Jiulong Jiang-Xiamen diversion project is an important construction project for the thorough solution of this port city's chronic fresh water shortage. This construction project, which began last October, from the outset faced all kinds of difficulties, such as shortages of manpower, equipment and machinery. Nevertheless, the Fuzhou PLA units took the initiative to render support.

They dispatched more than 3,700 commanders and fighters and rushed more than 100 trucks and other pieces of equipment to the construction sites to work side by side with the masses. Commander Yang Chengwu personally went to the construction site to make the necessary arrangements. Deputy Commander Zhu Shaoqing visited the construction site nine times and worked with leading cadres of the Fuzhou PLA units, engineers and technicians to solve the problems they encountered in construction. He went down shafts scores of meters underground and treaded through 100-meter-long culverts.

The engineering section assigned to the Fuzhou PLA units is the "hardbone" for the entire project. The geological components are complicated and the grounds are covered with mud, shifting sand or gravel that cause constant collapses or cave-ins. Commanders and fighters, however, set their minds to make the diversion project a success for the benefit of the people by displaying the same spirit they showed in the fight for Xiamen's liberation in the war years. Braving cold winds and incessant rains, living in bamboo sheds and sleeping on the floor, and working in shifts, they indefatigably tackled rocks and combated cave-ins without letup night and day. After 5 months of hard work, the broad masses of commanders and fighters excavated 370,000 cubic meters of stone and earth, filled in 300,000 cubic meters of earth, built 762 meters of culverts with bricks and constructed 1,200 meters of revetments for the main canal, thus making outstanding contributions in completing the project and providing water in a timely manner.

NANJING PLA UNITS SUPPORT SUMMER HARVESTING, PLANTING

GW312209 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Leading organs of the Nanjing PLA units recently issued a circular calling on all subordinate units to carry forward the fine PLA traditions, take prompt action, vigorously support local summer harvesting and planting and join local people to resist natural disasters and seize a bumper harvest.

The circular says: The busy season of summer harvesting, planting and sowing will soon come. Various units must regard supporting local harvesting and planting as an important task in participating and supporting socialist modernization, contact local organs expeditiously, make arrangements in a scientific manner, support local summer harvesting and planting with as much manpower and material as possible, and promptly assist local units in making summer harvesting and planting a success.

The circular points out that because of low temperatures in the first half of this year, some localities delayed their summer harvesting and planting and are thus hard-pressed for labor and time. The various units must promptly carry out crash harvesting and crash planting according to local weather conditions and do a good job in harvesting and planting.

The circular finally calls on farms run by PLA units to strengthen political and ideological education, do well in mass work in their respective localities and support nearby communes and brigades with some of their own machinery, while making efforts to make their own summer harvesting and planting a success.

JIANGXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ORGANIZATION WORK

HK010649 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee held a conference on organization work in Nanchang Municipality from 20 to 27 May. This was the first provincial scale conference on organization work since the smashing of the gang of four. This was an important conference convened under the guidance of the spirit of the fifth plenary session.

The conference followed the central topic of the fifth plenary session--uphold the leadership of the party, improve the leadership of the party and increase the combat effectiveness of the party--and put the stress on serious study of how the organizational line in the new period can serve the political line, and how to insure the smooth process of the building of the four modernizations. About 300 cadres responsible for organization and personnel work in prefectures, municipalities, counties, provincial organs, universities and colleges, and factories attended the conference. Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary Di Sheng gave a report. (Liu Dongtao), deputy head of the provincial CCP committee's Organization Department, also gave a speech.

During the conference, the representatives seriously studied the documents of the fifth plenary session and the recent enlarged Standing Committee meeting and work conference held by the provincial CCP committee. They also conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national organization work forum and the national conference of personnel bureau directors.

In the spirit of the fifth plenary session, the conference reviewed and studied the situation of organization work in Jiangxi since the smashing of the gang of four. It was held unanimously that since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and CCP committees at all levels, the CCP organization and personnel departments at all levels in Jiangxi have worked hard and achieved great results. The representatives started lively discussions and exchanged opinions on how the organizational line should serve the political line in the new period, in connection with the reality of selecting and promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres in recent years.

The conference held: According to the spirit of the fifth plenary session, the organization and personnel departments have much to do, and their tasks are heavy. At present, the focus should be put on the following work: 1) Actively select, promote and train successors, and strengthen the building of the leadership groups; 2) strengthen the building of the cadre force, and build a Red and expert cadre force which suits the needs of the four modernizations; and 3) further strengthen the ideological and organizational building of basic level party organizations, and bring into full play the vanguard and model role of party members and the combat fortress role of the party branches.

The conference held: We must seriously do well in properly resettling old cadres. The old cadres have made great contributions during a long period of revolution and construction. During the Great Cultural Revolution, they resolutely boycotted and struggled against the perverse actions of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Since the smashing of the gang of four, they have been brave in bringing order out of chaos, and played an important role in stabilizing the situation and smoothly implementing the line, discipline and policy of the party during the new period. On the new Long March, they are old but vigorous, and do good work for the party. However, we cannot defy natural laws. They are old in age, and their abilities fall short of their wishes. We must do more ideological work for the old cadres, resettle them well, clearly state the reasons, and persuade the old cadres to willingly and joyfully relinquish their posts in favour of those more capable, and to cooperate in passing on experience, giving help, and setting examples in training new hands. According to the regulations, we must give preferential treatment in political and daily life to old cadres holding honorary posts or living in retirement.

The conference stressed: Party leadership is the basic guarantee for success in revolution and construction. It is also the basic guarantee for doing well in organization work. The CCP committee at all levels must persist in implementing the organizational line of the fifth plenary session, do well in building leading groups at all levels, raise the combat effectiveness of the CCP, and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations. We must persist in the principle that the CCP takes charge of the cadres, seriously grasp well the building of organization and personnel departments themselves at all levels, and do well in ideological and organizational rectification. We must launch in-depth ideological education for the cadres of the organization and personnel departments; truly merge the ideology of the comrades of those departments into the political, ideological and organizational lines set by the third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions; incessantly improve ideology and work style; take the lead revive and carry forward the fine traditions of the CCP; and purify the organization and personnel departments, and build them into capable, lively and vigorous work units which resolutely carry out the line, principles and policy of the party.

SHANDONG HOLDS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION WORK CONFERENCE

SK311537 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Shandong Provincial People's Government recently held a provincial capital construction work conference in Jinan. Participants deeply discussed the ways to unswervingly implement the eight-character policy on readjusting the national economy and set forth effective measures in this regard.

1. Continue to check up projects that are under construction and resolutely reduce capital construction projects.
2. Actively carry out pilot work and do a good job in reforming the capital construction management system.
3. Grasp well the consolidation work and rapidly raise the management, technical and production levels.
4. Deeply carry out a movement to increase production and to economize and strive to fulfill all capital construction tasks. All localities and departments should insure that 57 scheduled projects will be put into operation and that 37 key projects will be fulfilled this year. They should also insure that the housing construction for newly enrolled college and university students, covering a floorspace of 197,000 square meters and the construction of urban residential houses with a floor space of 2.4 million square meters will be completed on time and that the quality of these houses is good. All localities and departments should regard these projects as their main targets to fulfill.

Qiang Xiaofu, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, and Song Yimin, vice governor of the provincial people's government, attended and spoke at the conference. The provincial capital construction work conference also relayed and studied the guidelines of the national housing work conference and the work conference on preventing earthquakes. In the light of the actual situations in our province, the participants also studied and promised to put into practice the specific measures on expediting our province's urban housing construction and on guarding against earthquakes.

BAI RUBING ADDRESSES SHANDONG MILITIA MEETING

SK010824 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] According to our sources, yesterday afternoon Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, spoke on having a correct appraisal of the situation and on strengthening the party's leadership over militia work at the provincial meeting of representatives of units and individuals advanced in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: The way to have a correct understanding of the situation is an issue of extreme importance. Only with a clear understanding of the situation can we have a firm and correct political orientation, implement the party's general line and general task for the new period unswervingly, and with high spirit and confidence carry out the four modernizations heart and soul. To assess the situation, we need to compare the current situation with the past and to see future development on the basis of the present situation. In the past 3 years, particularly since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the situation throughout the country has developed in a rapid and sound manner that is beyond our expectation. Like other places in the country, the situation in our province has also developed soundly. The excellent situation finds expression in the following fields:

1. The CCP Central Committee has set forth correct political, ideological and organizational lines for us. This is a decisive factor for the excellent situation.
2. We enjoy the favorable condition for the four modernizations marked by stability and unity, vigor and liveliness.
3. We have achieved notable results in economic work after the shift of the emphasis of work.
4. Party organizations at all levels throughout the country have experienced radical changes and have thus remarkably increased their combat capability.
5. Militia work in the province has developed greatly.

In a word, the situation in the fields of politics, economy, science, culture and militia work is excellent and encouraging.

Comrade Bai Rubing continued: In assessing the situation, we should see two aspects--the main trend, the essential, and the difficulties and the problems. We should not neglect the nonessentials and apparent phenomena that crop up in the course of the development of the situation. Instead, we should actively deal with them one by one. However, we must never be misled by the nonessentials and the apparent phenomena, so that we will not feel confused about the essential and the main trend of the excellent situation. I hope that you will clearly assess the situation from the ideological viewpoint and, on this basis, urge and lead the broad masses of militiamen throughout the province to achieve unity in appraising the situation, to do their work with concerted efforts and to devote themselves to the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

Dwelling on the issue concerning the party strengthening leadership over militia work, Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: Upholding and improving party leadership and increasing its combat capability are the most important guarantees for the four modernizations and for militia building. The provincial CCP committee calls on party organizations at all levels throughout the province to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, successfully solve problems concerning the organizational line and ensure the implementation of the party's political and ideological lines.

While expediting the economic construction, it is necessary to strengthen the party's leadership over militia work and make a success of militia building, so that the militia ranks can truly serve as a main force on the production front and as a fighting force in safeguarding the four modernizations.

Comrade Bai Rubing stressed: 1. It is necessary to solve problems concerning our understanding. Party control of the armed forces is our party's glorious tradition. Party committees at all levels should fully understand the importance of building the militia successfully under the new historical condition of marching toward the four modernizations, grasp the work conscientiously and achieve a new standard in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. Successful militia work is necessary in carrying out the four modernizations, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in strengthening war preparedness. Militia work is not only a task for the people's armed forces departments but also a strategic task concerning the whole situation. Party committees at all levels should take charge of it and do it successfully. They should include it in their agenda, allow full rein to the role of the people's armed forces organizations at various levels and firmly adhere to the system of dual leadership. They should take into account the distinguishing feature of the armed forces departments and give full play to their functions and role.

2. It is necessary to pay attention to and study the new situation taking shape under the new condition and solve new problems. Currently, following the shift of the work emphasis of the whole party, industrial and commercial enterprises have adopted economic levers to manage the economy and have practiced bonus systems, and rural areas have implemented various economic policies and established various forms of systems of responsibility in production. This has brought a series of new tasks to the militia's organization, education and training. Party committees at all levels should study them and deal with them in a unified way. All localities should take the whole situation into consideration and, in the principle of bearing in mind the interests of both production and militia work, successfully adjust the militia's system of organization and distribution of weapons, reform its military and political training, consolidate its organizations and increase its combat capability.

3. It is necessary to build up the contingents of full-time cadres of the armed forces departments. Local party committees at all levels, particularly organization departments, should coordinate with the armed forces departments to select such cadres and install them in suitable posts. These cadres should be properly used so that their work enthusiasm can be boosted.

4. It is necessary to give play to the important role of the militia in carrying out and safeguarding the four modernizations. The provincial CCP committee urges the broad masses of militiamen throughout the province to take the initiative in upholding the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The provincial CCP committee urges them to obey orders and directions in their march toward the four modernizations and in their bastions to safeguard the four modernizations--fully showing their sense of organization and discipline and their competence as a shock force and a fighting force--and make continuous new contributions to building a powerful modern socialist state.

Comrade Bai Rubing hoped that, under the leadership of local party committees and military departments of higher levels, cadres of armed forces departments at all levels and the broad masses of militiamen throughout the province would implement the CCP Central Committee's lines and instructions unswervingly, foster lofty ideals and set high goals, unite in one, work with one heart and one mind, do a still better job in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, make due contributions in the great struggle to carry out and safeguard the four modernizations, and greet the successful convocation of the 12th party congress with concrete deeds.

TIE YING LECTURES ZHEJIANG PARTY MEMBERS

GW311440 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts of party lesson given by Tien Ying at 26 May meeting of party members of Zhejiang provincial-level organs: "Communist Party Members Should Devote Themselves to the Great Cause of the Four Modernizations."]

[Text] The speech was divided into three parts. Part one is entitled "To Put the Country in Order, it is Necessary To Put the Party in Order."

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of strengthening party building. The main theme of the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee was the continuance [jian chi 1017 2017] and improvement of the party's leadership and the enhancement of the party's fighting capability.

Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out that to consolidate and develop political stability and unity and to strive to realize the four modernizations, it is necessary to pay great attention to strengthening party building and continuing and improving the party's leadership.

Why did the party Central Committee place so much emphasis on strengthening party building? I think we should treat the question from several aspects:

1. The state of our party decides the destiny of our country and the structure of our society. Ours is a victorious party and the party in power. The state of our party organization and party members concerns the fate of the state and nation as well as the success or failure of the four modernizations. We used to say that without the CCP there could not be a new China. Now we should say that without the leadership of the CCP, without the party organization's role as a fighting bastion and without the Communist Party members' role as exemplary vanguards, the victory of the four modernizations cannot be achieved. The continuance of the party's leadership is an unshakeable principle. The leadership of the CCP is called for by the history of China's social development. In present day China, what other political force or social group besides the CCP can unite the nearly 1 billion Chinese people, create a political situation of stability and unity and march toward the great goal of the four modernizations. In spite of the fact that we have made mistakes--including those distressingly painful mistakes made during the Cultural Revolution--we have never tried to conceal our mistakes, nor have we believed that there is any political party or individual in the world that never makes mistakes. The greatness of our Communist Party lies precisely in its ability to openly admit its own mistakes and to correct them on its own strength. It is precisely because of these virtues that the Chinese people have trusted and supported the leadership of our party. This is an indisputable, objective fact.

Being members of the party in power which has had the support of the masses, however, does not mean that we can now make less stringent demands on ourselves.

On the contrary, precisely because we have power in our hands and the people support us, we must strive to be more representative of the people's interest, reflect the people's wishes, be models for the people and accept their supervision.

2. Being the party in power has subjected us to new tests. Before our party came to power, some of our members were in areas ruled by the KMT. Anyone who joined our party then would be beheaded if captured by the KMT. Some of our members who stayed in the mountain bases then had to constantly fight and could die at any time. Under such circumstances, relatively few opportunists could worm their way into our party. But the situation is different today. Once one has joined the party, one has the opportunity to become an official, and once one has become an official, one has power. Thus, some opportunists seeking selfish ends have tried every possible means to join our party. A few years back, Zhang Yongsheng, Wen Senhe, He Xianchun and their ilk--while roundly cursing the Communist Party--exhausted every means to worm their way into our party and spared no efforts to hastily recruit party members and promote them to cadres.

Historical experience tells us that the party in power has to be extremely vigilant against opportunists' sneaking into it. The party in power is also easily subjected to attack by bourgeois elements with their sugarcoated bullets. Before the nationwide seizure of political power, our party had relatively close relations with the masses, because at that time we were not able to find a foothold and would persevere without the masses' support.

But the situation is different today. Power has made some party members pose as leaders and insist that in any matter only their words count. Some of them have wantonly abused their power to ride roughshod over the masses. If we cut ourselves off from the masses, we will become powerless and accomplish nothing.

3. New and strict demands on our comrades come with the four modernizations campaign. The four modernizations campaign requires that our party members are capable of managing modern large-scale production and of mastering scientific technology and professional know-how. We must acknowledge the incompatibility existing between our party and the four modernizations, and at the same time we must also realize that this situation can surely be remedied. The overwhelming majority of our party members are good or relatively good. It is dangerous to be ignorant and blind to this incompatibility. But it is also wrong to have no faith in our party.

We must make a basic assessment about the state of our party and of our party members. We can say that the majority of our party members--including those who joined our party during the Cultural Revolution--were trustworthy. Some party members shake their heads whenever members who joined the party during the Cultural Revolution are mentioned. This shows a lack of factual analysis. Despite the fact that a few of these party members are not up to the standard, we cannot deny that the majority of them are good. Some of the members who joined the party since the Cultural Revolution seem to have an inferiority complex. This is unwarranted. Our party is a unified whole. Both veteran and new party members must learn from each others' strong points to offset weaknesses, strengthen unity and work in concerted efforts toward the great goal of the four modernizations.

Part two of Comrade Tie Ying's speech is entitled "Communist Party Members Should Always Remember the Four Modernizations Campaign and Work for It."

Our nation has entered a new historical period. The party's general task during the new period is uniting the people of various nationalities of the whole nation to work with concerted efforts and develop our socialist economy with great, faster, better and more economical results in a planned and proportionate manner in order to build a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized strong socialist nation. In short, it means realizing the four modernizations.

Can we realize the four modernizations? Our answer is affirmative. We have very favorable objective conditions for realizing the four modernizations. But we must also realize the four modernizations is indeed a very arduous task as well as a great revolution. It calls on the whole party and the people of the entire nation to exert sustained and persistent efforts with one heart and one mind.

We Communist Party members are vanguard fighters of the proletariat and fight for the interests of the people. Therefore, we must exert still greater efforts, always bear in mind the four modernizations, work for them and devote ourselves wholly to the four modernizations. It is our bounden historical responsibility.

Are our Communist Party members, including leading party member cadres, mentally prepared to undertake this task? I can say that the vast majority of our comrades are working conscientiously and earnestly.

In recent years, our Zhejiang Province's economy has developed rather fast, thanks to the efforts of our party members. However, if our efforts are measured by whether we have fully devoted ourselves to the four modernizations, then we are still a long way from that goal. But where are our deficiencies, and where should we exert more efforts?

I would like to speak on the following four points:

First, it is necessary to foster lofty ideals. What we mean by fostering lofty ideals is to set up high aims and lofty aspirations in promoting the four modernizations. In other words, we should make concrete achievements in promoting the four modernizations. Our party members in Zhejiang Province should always think about the problems of promoting the four modernizations in this province, work for the benefit of the 38 million people in Zhejiang and dedicate ourselves to bringing about fruitful results on the more than 100,000 square kilometers of land of this province. This is the task entrusted to us by the party and is also the hope of the people.

Second, it is necessary to place the interest of the party and the people above the interest of individuals. Whether a Communist Party member can unconditionally place the interest of the party above his own should be used as a criterion to test whether the party member is loyal to the party, loyal to the revolution and loyal to the communist cause. At the present time, the building of the four modernizations is in accord with the best interest of the people of the whole country and also meets with the best interest of the party. When we say that a Communist Party member should dedicate himself to the cause of promoting the four modernizations, we mean that Communist Party members must place the interest of the four modernizations in the first position. When a Communist Party member's personal interest is in conflict with the interest of the four modernizations, he should voluntarily and willingly subordinate his personal interests to the interest of the four modernizations or even sacrifice his personal interests.

Third, it is necessary to develop the spirit of building the four modernizations through arduous efforts.

Fourth, it is necessary to start with ourselves and start now.

The third part of Comrade Tie Ying's speech is that we must continue to liberate our thinking in order to promote the four modernizations. A Communist Party member must keep to the correct ideological line at all times and in all places. In building the four modernizations, Communist Party members should give full play to their vanguard role, adhere to the correct ideological line, proceed in everything from reality, combine theory with practice, seek truth from facts and test and develop truth through practice.

Next, Comrade Tie Ying put forward four points on how to continue to do away with superstitions, liberate our thinking and follow the correct ideological line:

1. To proceed from actual conditions in Zhejiang, develop the strong points, make up for shortcomings, concentrate on what is beneficial and avoid what is harmful.
2. To correctly treat the socialist commodity economy.
3. To eradicate the leftist influence on the question of ownership.
4. To get rid of the outworn concept on the question of cultivating qualified personnel.

BRIEFS

ANHUI FLOOD PREVENTION MEASURES--Preparations against flood and waterlogging are being made by 5 state-operated irrigation and drainage stations in Hexian County of Anhui in efforts to protect some 500,000 mu of farmland. The county's water conservancy bureau also allocated 140,000 yuan to help some key water conservancy projects to reinforce the dangerous sections or purchase new equipment. Aside from inspecting some 114 sets of electric motors, the county has also organized a group of personnel to thoroughly inspect the 500-li major levee along the river. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 80 OW]--The party committee of Quanjiao County, Anhui, recently organized a group of engineers and technicians to inspect all existing water conservancy projects in order to discover the dangerous sections of reservoirs and levees. The county has also mobilized the masses of people to take effective measures to protect the county's 87 reservoirs and 160-li levee during the flood season. Many communes have formed shock teams for flood prevention with people's militia as the major forces. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 80 OW]

ANHUI COUNTY FLOOD PREVENTION--Since the advent of spring, low temperatures and heavy rainfall have been reported in Wangjiang County, Anhui. In order to protect the (Tongma) levee and strive for a bumper yield of summer crops, a flood prevention command and four related departments have recently been established in Wangjiang County with 13 leading personnel of the county's party and revolutionary committees in charge of the flood prevention work. Meanwhile, special personnel have also been assigned to intensify the management of all key water conservancy projects. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 80 OW]

ANHUI WHEAT CROPS SAVED--Some 170,000 mu of farmland, including large acreage of wheat crops, in Anhui's Huaiyuan County are inundated due to heavy rainfall on 23 and 24 May. Emergency measures have been taken to save the summer crops. Some 32,000 persons are working day and night to drain the accumulated water from wheat fields. By 25 May, 143,000 mu of wheat and other crops were saved. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 80 OW]

FUJIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION--Fuzhou, 27 May --Fujian Province adopted measures of "linking up sugarcane production with grain production" to arouse the enthusiasm of sugarcane-growing peasants, thereby increasing its sugarcane and cane sugar output. During the 1979-80 sugarcane-pressing season, 2,969,000 dun of sugarcane was pressed; its cane sugar output increased to 370,000 dun. In 1980, Fujian overfulfilled the state plan by increasing its sugarcane field acreage to 659,000 mu, topping that of 1979 by some 30,000 mu, and the field acreage of improved varieties of sugarcane accounts roughly for 40 percent of the total. During the past 4 years, the sugar refinery industry in Fujian accumulated 527 million yuan for the state. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1521 GMT 27 May 80 OW]

1. 3 Jun 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS MEMORIAL FOR GUANGDONG ACADEMICIAN

HK310658 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 May 80

[Summary] Memorial service for Xu Zhongqing, a delegate to the Third NPC, member of the Standing Committee of the Fourth CPPCC, former Guangdong vice governor and president of Zhongshan University, was held in Guangzhou on 30 May. Xu Zhongqing died of illness on 14 March 1969, after being persecuted by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. He was 81.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Liao Chengzhi, Zhou Jianren, Shi Liang, Liu Lantao and Hu Yuzhi; the State Council, the CPPCC, the Organization and United Front departments of the Central Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the Guangzhou PLA units, the provincial CPPCC, Guangdong Military District and other organizations; Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Guo Rongchang, Wang Quanguo, Wu Nansheng, Gong Zirong, Wang De, Yin Linping, Wu Lengxi, Luo Tian, Kou Qingyan, Meng Xiande, Liang Xiang, Xue Guangjun, Wang Ning, Yang Yingbin, Li Jianan, Chen Yueping, Huang Jingbo, Ou Mengjue, Du Changtian, Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Xiao Huanhui, Yun Guangying, Wang Zuoyao, Li Xuexian, Ouyang Shan, Fan Xixian, Liang Weilin, Guo Dihuo, Yang Kanghua, Zeng Dingshi and Ye Xuanping, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government; Deng Yifan, Zhuang Tian, Xiong Fei and Wu Qiang, responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and Guangdong Military District; Zhang Boquan, Luo Fanqun, Tan Tiandu, and other vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; Luo Peiyuan, a responsible person of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Xu Zhongqing's friends Jiang Nanxiang, Zeng Sheng, Wang Kuang, and Ke Lin.

The service was attended by Xi Zhongxun, Liu Tianfu and other leading comrades. Liu Tianfu presided, and Yin Linping gave the memorial speech.

YE JIANYING INSPECTS HAINAN ISLAND, MEIXIAN PREFECTURE

HK310618 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Central Committee Vice Chairman Ye Jianying recently inspected Hainan Island and Meixian Prefecture in Guangdong Province. On 4 May, accompanied by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, he arrived in Sanya Township of Hainan Island. On this tropical treasure island, braving the fierce heat, Vice Chairman Ye met responsible comrades of the CCP committees of Hainan Region and the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture and of a number of county and commune CCP committees and agricultural reclamation departments. Vice Chairman Ye is very concerned with opening up Hainan Island. He encouraged the cadres and masses of Hainan to take full advantage of the island's favorable conditions and speed up the production of grain and tropical crops such as rubber, pepper and coffee. They should correctly handle relations between state farms and local communes and brigades; these should help and support each other, unite as one, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, promote the unity of nationalities and work together to develop Hainan.

Vice Chairman Ye also revisited the state Xinglong Overseas Chinese farm, where he heard a report delivered by a responsible person of the farm.

Vice Chairman Ye and Comrade Xi Zhongxun met local responsible comrades of the PLA at Yulin Harbor on 8 May. He also eagerly watched formation training by naval vessels. The hot sun beat down on the shore of the motherland. Torpedo boats and submarine chasers roared to and fro. On the spray-drenched shore of the South China Sea, Vice Chairman Ye happily encouraged the local PLA units to do a good job in building the units, strengthen training and consolidate national defense.

He also asked the responsible comrades of the PLA units to convey his regards to all the commanders and fighters. Vice Chairman Ye arrived in Meixian Prefecture on 13 May. During his few days there, Vice Chairman Ye tirelessly inspected work in the rural areas and schools and cordially met the local cadres and masses. He said: "Returning to Meixian Prefecture on this occasion, I can see that the mental state of the cadres and masses is very good. This shows that work in the prefecture has made progress. The masses are relatively happy, and I am also happy. To make a still greater success of work in the prefecture, it is necessary to do a good job of the following two tasks:"

1. Most of Meixian Prefecture is mountainous. It is necessary to march on the mountain areas and do well in building them up. Trees, fruit, tea, rapeseed, tung oil and alfalfa can be planted on the mountains, and animal husbandry can be developed there. There are all sorts of possibilities. There are also mineral resources in the mountain areas. Those living in mountain areas must live off the land, and to do this it is necessary to look after them. Where there are mountains there must be water, otherwise they cannot be reckoned mountains. It is necessary to make full use of the water conservancy resources in the mountain areas and build large and small hydroelectric stations. The plains must use methane. The mountain areas can also do this. Methane can be used for cooking and also for generating electricity. In this way the forests and water resources can be protected.

2. It is necessary to do well in promoting unity. Cadres who have come to the south and from other provinces have done a lot of work in Meixian Prefecture and possess rich experience. The local cadres should learn from them. Cadres from other provinces should also learn from the local cadres. They should learn the local dialects. If they cannot speak the dialect, they cannot go deep among the masses and it is rather difficult for them to get work going. Cadres from other provinces and local cadres must learn from and support each other, strengthen unity, strive to learn scientific and cultural knowledge, and work together to promote the four modernizations. Bursts of applause from the cadres and masses greeted Vice Chairman Ye's talk.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun then spoke: He said: Vice Chairman Ye's instructions represent the guiding principle for future work in Meixian Prefecture. They are also of important guiding significance for the work of the whole province. Guangdong Province consists of 70 percent mountains, 10 percent water and 20 percent arable land. We must work hard to build up the mountain areas and advance toward the depth and breadth of production. We must do well in promoting unity. We must say and do nothing injurious to unity.

During his stay in Mei County, Vice Chairman Ye inspected Dingzhen and Dongshan middle schools, where he was given a warm welcome by the teachers, students and masses. At Dingzhen Middle School, Vice Chairman Ye told the teachers and students how in his student days he had struggled against the reactionary forces in the school and won victory. He also questioned many of the young students, showing concern for their study and health. At Dongshan Middle School, Vice Chairman Ye watched a soccer match between that school and Dingzhen and shook hands with members of both teams. Standing on a platform, Vice Chairman Ye took a microphone and spoke to several thousand enthusiastic students and masses. He praised the high spirits and vigor of the students and said: I extend my regards to the teachers and students. I hope the students will study hard, improve their cultural knowledge and strive to build the motherland's four modernizations.

On the way Vice Chairman Ye also returned to his home village, (Xiafuqing) village of (Yanzheng) brigade of (Yanyang) commune in Mei County, and met many of the villagers who came to see him when they heard that he was there. He urged them to promote unity, strive to increase production, build the village well, and lead happy lives together. He also inspected a small hydroelectricity station there.

SICHUAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS FOURTH SESSION

HK310752 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 31 May 80

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its fourth plenary session from 27 to 30 May. Du Xinyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided. Also present were Vice Chairmen Li Linzhi, Zhang Xiushu, Tong Shaosheng, Li Zhongyi, Pei Changhui, Wu Jinghua, Ma Shitu and Liu Yunbo. Present as observers were Vice Governors He Haoju and Peng Sixian; responsible comrades of the provincial people's court and procuratorate, the provincial public security department, the provincial university and secondary technical school enrollment committee, and the provincial nationalities affairs committee; and responsible comrades of the standing committees of the provincial people's congresses of Chengdu, Chongqing and Zigong municipalities, Ganzi Autonomous Prefecture, and Bnei and other counties.

"Li Zhongyi conveyed the spirit of the 14th session of the NPC Standing Committee and the speech delivered by Comrade Peng Zhen at the forum of responsible persons of the standing committees of people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authorities." The meeting concentrated on discussing the questions of upholding party leadership and bringing into play the role of the state power organs.

The participants unanimously held: "It is a basic principle that the party leads everything. However, this certainly does not mean that the party should monopolize everything. The people's congress and its Standing Committee manage state affairs on behalf of the people, under party leadership. Their task is to insure the constitution and the law and insure the correct execution of the party and state principles and policies. It can be said that putting into effect the system of the people's management of state affairs is precisely for the purpose of better practicing party leadership. The aims and tasks of the two are identical. They both serve the highest interests of the greatest number of people. The people's congress Standing Committee is an organ of both power and work. It must exercise its powers and carry out its work in accordance with the law."

(Wu Xiande), deputy director of the provincial public security department, spoke on strengthening social order in the province. This work has been carried out in a planned way since last winter, with the emphasis on dealing blows at criminals who committed serious offenses. Good results have been scored in the struggle. The meeting demanded that the province score still better achievements in this regard. "It is necessary to deal hard blows at the criminal activities of active criminals and step up the work of educating and reforming delinquent youths. We must mobilize the forces of all quarters and adopt various means to conduct education for youths in the future--in ideals, in the legal system, and in socialist and communist morality--and to care for the healthy growth of youths and juveniles in all respects."

Zhang Ziyang, president of the provincial higher people's court; (Wang Ying), deputy provincial procurator; and (Bai Shangwu), deputy director of the provincial public security department, spoke about putting into effect the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure. (Yu Jiannan) vice chairman of the provincial enrollment committee, gave a report on this year's college enrollment work.

The meeting adopted a decision on continuing to strengthen social order, a resolution on putting into effect the law of criminal procedure, and a resolution on organizing a provincial inspection group to review the situation of implementing the nationalities policy.

I. 3 Jun 80

Q 2

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN POWER EQUIPMENT COMPANY ORGANIZATION PRAISED

OW311210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Chengdu, 30 May--At the national small hydroelectric power stations' meeting early this year, delegates praised the Sichuan Provincial Power Station Equipment Manufacturing Company as "a flower of local industry throughout the country." The company's products are currently on sale in 17 provinces and autonomous regions.

Since its establishment in April 1978, the company has organized more than 90 factories in the province to produce complete sets of equipment for small hydroelectric power stations on the principle of specialization and coordination and, without increasing investment, equipment or manpower, has increased total production capacity by 100 percent. In 1979, the company produced small hydroelectric power station equipment capable of generating 250,000 kw and supplied customers with complete sets of such equipment capable of generating 220,000 kw. The company can now produce and supply complete sets of power generation, transmission, transformation and distribution equipment of less than 20,000 kw capacity and 35,000 volts per unit. The company's quality products and services are very well received by customers.

Before the company's establishment, the production and supply of small hydroelectric power station equipment in Sichuan Province was in serious disarray. Although many small hydroelectric plants were erected, they could not get equipment. Even if they could, they found the equipment expensive and of poor quality. The hydroelectric power equipment produced by some factories was of the wrong type and specification and could not be sold. Because of these problems, the then Sichuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee set up the power station equipment manufacturing company to organize the more than 90 factories in the province to jointly produce and market complete sets of equipment for small hydroelectric power stations. Under the company's organization, the enterprises participating in the joint production do not change their ownership, jurisdiction or financial relations; the company is only responsible for arranging the production plans for complete sets of equipment according to state plans and market demands. It also helps the enterprises solve their difficulties concerning raw and other materials, technology, measuring and testing and so forth. At the same time, the company is responsible for signing contracts with customers for the complete power station equipment sets. Thus, under the "three no-change" principle, the organization of joint production and operation has brought into play the initiative of the enterprises, tapped their potential and linked production with marketing. With the company's organization and guidance, the factories have reduced their blindness in production, products have a ready market and they meet demands. When customers want to buy complete small hydroelectric power station equipment sets, all they have to do is find the company, send a telegram or letter to the company, and they will get what they want. They no longer have to send buyers here, there and everywhere.

XINHUA editor's note: To reorganize industries according to the principle of specialization and coordination, it is necessary to proceed from the actual conditions, to follow the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, and to take the road of many different forms of joint operations. The experience of the Sichuan Provincial Power Station Equipment Manufacturing Company is successful and is worth learning by all localities.

I. 3 Jun 80

Q 3

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

HU YAOBANG-LED GROUP MEETS WITH XIZANG LEADERS

Issues Six Requirements

OW310818 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Lhasa, 30 May--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee, and Wan Li, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, are now inspecting Xizang. They are discussing vital questions with comrades in Xizang concerning raising the material and cultural standards of the Tibetan people.

Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li arrived in Xizang on 22 May. Also arriving in Xizang for the same inspection tour were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CCPC National Committee and chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and Zhao Zhenqing [6392 2182 3237], deputy director of the CCP Central Committee Organization Department.

The party Central Committee is very concerned about work in Xizang. Its Secretariat held a number of meetings this April to discuss Xizang's work. With the approval of the party Central Committee, a circular on a "summary of panel discussions on work in Xizang" was issued, laying down the tasks and policies governing the building of Xizang. Entrusted by the party Central Committee, Hu Yaobang, Wan Li and other comrades are currently inspecting Xizang especially to study and check on implementation of the party Central Committee's suggestions.

Since their arrival in Xizang, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li have held many discussion meetings. They have met extensively with responsible comrades of the prefectural and county party committees, with basic-level cadres who were attending an enlarged meeting of the regional party committee and with patriotic democratic personages in upper strata. They spoke to them in detail about their production and livelihood conditions and exchanged views with them on how to make a poor Xizang rich.

To acquaint themselves with the local situation, they have also talked separately with responsible comrades of the regional industrial, financial, economic, cultural and other departments and with responsible comrades of the Xizang PLA Military District and have discussed the question of how to do Xizang's work well. At the same time, they also visited hydroelectric powerplants, schools, neighborhoods, stores, factories and families to inspect actual conditions.

Hu Yaobang, Wan Li and other comrades as well as the regional party committee unanimously hold that in the 29 years since peaceful liberation, Xizang, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, has overthrown the serf system and has changed the backwardness that had lasted for thousands of years. The regional party committee and the party organizations at various levels have led the people throughout the region and the PLA units stationed in Xizang and have united with patriotic democratic personages of Tibetan nationality to build and defend the border region, to uphold the unity of nationalities and to safeguard the unification of the motherland, thus making tremendous contributions.

Because the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" seriously disrupted the party's nationality, economic, religious, united front work, cadre and other policies, the Tibetan people, like those in other parts of the country, were subjected to suffering. The living standards of the Tibetan people have not been noticeably improved. The party Central Committee is deeply concerned about this situation.

To implement the tasks and policies governing the building of Xizang that were set forth by the party Central Committee and to change the situation in which Xizang lags behind other parts of the country, Hu Yaobang, Wan Li and other comrades have, during the inspection, agreed with comrades in Xizang that it is necessary to raise the material and cultural standards of the Tibetan people with one heart and one mind as quickly as possible and to strive to build a new, united, prosperous and highly cultured Xizang. They have pointed out that this is now the general goal of work in Xizang. The party, government and army organizations and all the people in Xizang, especially Communist Party members, should work hard and devote their energies to attainment of this goal. To this end, the following six requirements must be fulfilled.

1. Full play must be given to the right of regional autonomy of minority nationalities under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee.

Xizang, a relatively special, large autonomous region, has an area of 1.2 million square kilometers. It accounts for one-eighth of the country's total area. Without regional autonomy for the minority nationalities, the great unity of the whole people in our multinational country would be impossible. Autonomy means having the right to decide for oneself [zi zhu quan 5261 0031 2938]. It is wrong to practice subjectivism and to impose one's views on others. Autonomy and the right to decide for oneself are closely inter-related. This is what is called a specific character. Without a specific character there cannot be a general character, according to dialectics. The great unity of all nationalities would be impossible without full autonomy for minority nationalities. Demanding uniformity in everything is a subjectivist method of work.

Chairman Mao said that subjectivism is a manifestation of an impure party spirit and an archenemy of the people. The right to decide for oneself under unified leadership should not be abolished. It is necessary to fully and independently exercise this right. Anything that is not suited to Xizang's conditions should be rejected or modified, as well as anything that is not beneficial to national unity or the development of production. The autonomous region should fully exercise its right to decide for itself under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee, and it should lay down laws, rules and regulations according to its special characteristics to protect the right of national autonomy and its special national interests.

2. In view of the relatively difficult situation in Xizang, the policy of recuperation must be unswervingly carried out to greatly lighten the burden of the masses.

Compared with the country's other provinces and autonomous regions, the most conspicuous reality in Xizang is that the people's living standards lag far behind. This situation calls for greatly lightening the burden of the masses. The people in Xizang should be exempt from paying taxes and meeting state purchase quotas for the next few years. They will definitely be exempted from paying taxes, and state purchase quotas should not be assigned to them. All kinds of exactions must be abolished. The people should not be assigned any additional work without pay. Products of the peasants and herdsmen may be purchased at negotiated prices or bartered for to supply each other's needs, and they should be exempt from meeting state purchase quotas. It is believed that the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen will support the policy of purchasing products at negotiated prices, bartering and exchanging products of equal value. This policy will promote the development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

3. Specific and flexible policies suitable to conditions in Xizang must be carried out on the region's entire economic front, including the agricultural, animal husbandry, financial and trade, commercial, handicraft and communications fronts, with a view to promoting Xizang's economic development at a faster pace.

Accounting for one-eighth of the country's total area, Xizang is rich in natural resources and its natural conditions are good. There is no such thing as a purely agricultural area, an agricultural and pastoral area, a forest and pastoral area or a purely pastoral area in Xizang. There would be no prospect for the future if the region was engaged in agriculture alone. A diversified economy must be developed by combining the development of agriculture and forestry with that of animal husbandry and by developing handicrafts. Policy requirements should be relaxed and attention should not always be focused on grain--winter wheat and highland barley. It is essential to act according to the needs of the masses and the local, natural conditions and to fully respect the production team's decision-making right. Various systems of responsibility must be implemented well, and conscientious efforts should be made to carry out the policy of distribution according to work in order to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the peasants and herdsmen. Peasants may plant whatever crops they wish, and no one should interfere. It is necessary to adopt flexible policies and to act according to actual conditions so that the cadres and masses can work boldly. Melons, fruits and trees planted by people around their houses should belong to them.

As for production teams that are too big to be managed effectively, which affect the development of production, they should be properly reduced in size. There should be more plots and livestock for personal needs so that a household can raise a dozen sheep and several oxen. Sideline production and handicrafts should be developed; if people have difficulties in this regard, the state may make loans to them. Getting rich is nothing to be afraid of. Only when peasants get rich can the state become rich. Policy requirements should be relaxed, relaxed and relaxed again.

4. The substantial funds allocated by the state to Xizang should be used to promote and develop agricultural production and animal husbandry and to meet the urgent, daily needs of the people of Tibetan nationality. Although the state has allocated more funds for use in Xizang than in any other province or autonomous region, the central authorities will further increase funds for Xizang. It is correct that the central authorities have given more favored treatment to Xizang than to any other province, municipality or autonomous region. This shows that the party central committee is deeply concerned about the cares for the people in Xizang.

Owing to inexperience, funds have not been properly used in the past, thus resulting in much waste. It is necessary to sum up experience and lessons in this regard. As for the substantial amounts of funds, materials and equipment allocated by the state for Xizang, the regional party committee should carefully calculate and strictly budget them, make unified plans with due consideration for all concerned and properly use them. They should be used mainly for "one development and two improvements." In other words, they should first of all be used for the development of Xizang's economy by doing a good job in production and, on this basis, for the improvement of the Tibetan people's material and cultural standards. It is necessary to do several good things for the Tibetan people. Cadres should cherish the idea of serving the Tibetan people and really do something good for them. They should do several good things for the Tibetan people every year.

5. On the premise that the socialist orientation is upheld, it is necessary to make vigorous efforts to revive and develop Tibetan culture, education and science. The Tibetan people have a long history and a rich culture. The world-renowned ancient Tibetan culture included fine Buddhism, graceful music and dance as well as medicine and opera, all of which are worthy of serious study and development. All ideas that ignore and weaken Tibetan culture are wrong. It is necessary to do a good job in inheriting and developing Tibetan culture.

Education has not developed well in Xizang. Taking Xizang's special characteristics into consideration, efforts should be made to set up universities and middle and primary schools in the region. Some cultural relics and Buddhist scriptures in temples have been damaged, and conscientious efforts should be made to protect, sort out and study them. Cadres of Han nationality working in Xizang should learn the spoken and written Tibetan language. It should be a required subject; otherwise, they will be divorced from the masses. Cherishing the people of minority nationalities is not empty talk. The Tibetan people's habits, customs, history and culture must be respected.

6. The party's policy on minority cadres must be correctly implemented and the unity between Han and Tibetan cadres must be even more closely enhanced.

The cadres of Han nationality working in Xizang have made contributions to the Tibetan people's cause of liberation and construction. They have worked diligently and conscientiously and have waged a hard struggle, thus making achievements. There are, however, some unhealthy tendencies which are prevalent among a small number of such comrades. These unhealthy tendencies are:

- A. Violating the nationality policy and undermining the unity of various nationalities;
- B. Taking advantage of one's position and power to assign jobs to one's own men;
- C. Practicing factionalism and forming small cliques;
- D. Being irresponsible and wasting state and collective property; and
- E. Seeking special privileges and giving banquets and gifts.

A large number of outstanding and capable cadres of Tibetan nationality--who maintain close ties with the masses--have been trained over the past 29 years. This is one of the greatest victories of the party's nationality policy as well as one of the contributions made by the cadres of Han nationality to the Tibetan people. The Han cadres should be glad to see their maturity.

The party Central Committee has called on us to emancipate our minds and to constantly study the new situation and to answer new questions. The new situation here means that a large number of Tibetan cadres have matured, and one of the new questions is that they should be allowed to shoulder more of the burden.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou said that cadres of Tibetan and Han nationality accounted respectively for 60 and 40 percent of the region's total cadres. Now that the situation has changed, full-time cadres of Tibetan nationality should account for more than two-thirds of all government functionaries in Xizang within the next 2 or 3 years. Doctors, teachers and scientific researchers are not subject to such restrictions; the more doctors, teachers and scientific researchers, the better.

It is an honor for cadres of Han nationality to leave Xizang after accomplishing their historic tasks there. Communist Party members must carry out orders. When they return home, the party organization will definitely arrange jobs for them. The party organization must care for some cadres of Han nationality who have not married while devoting themselves to the construction of Xizang. Departing comrades must perform their last duties in Xizang well. It is necessary to send cadres of Han nationality to the interior and to arrange jobs for them there in a planned way. If this is done, the party Central Committee, the Han cadres and the cadres and people of Tibetan nationality will be satisfied.

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The above six requirements are explicitly set forth with a view to changing the poor and difficult situation in Xizang in 2 or 3 years. The Tibetan people's living standards should be better than the highest living standards of the past 5 or 6 years. Fairly big developments should be made in Xizang in 10 years, and by then the living standards of the masses will be considerably improved.

Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li called on each and every Communist Party member to strive for this goal. They said: We communists must work for the interests of the Tibetan people, the people throughout the country and the people the world over and do good deeds for them. We must do our best to attain this goal. They hope from the bottom of their hearts that the 1980's will be full of prospects, that the people of Tibetan and Han nationalities will further strengthen their unity and, with feelings of kinship, will never depart from each other.

Ends Inspection Tour

OWO:0628 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Summary] "Hu Yaobang, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau and general secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee; and Wan Li, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, left Lhasa by special plane yesterday morning after a 9-day inspection in our region.

"Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Zhao Zhenqing, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee Organization Department; and responsible comrades of the autonomous regional party committee, autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee, autonomous regional people's government, CPPCC autonomous regional committee, Xizang Military District and Lhasa Municipality, Yin Fatang, Guo Xilan, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan [names of others indistinct] saw them off at the courtyard of the organ of the autonomous regional party committee." The autonomous regional party, government and army responsible comrades as well as office cadres who came to see off the central leading comrades stood in two neat lines in the courtyard of the organ of the autonomous regional party committee.

"When Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li emerged from the organ dormitory, the responsible party, government and army comrades stepped forward to warmly shake hands with them. These responsible comrades expressed gratitude for the kind concern of the party Central Committee on behalf of the people of all nationalities throughout the region and the commanders and fighters stationed in Xizang. Tibetan comrades in national costumes presented a (?bouquet) to Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li, who also [words indistinct].

While in Xizang, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li went deep among the people to have heart-to-heart talks with them in addition to holding discussions and contacting large number of leading cadres at various levels. They asked the Tibetan compatriots about their living conditions and whether they had enough to eat and any problems in their daily life. This fully manifested the party Central Committee's deep concern about the livelihood of the people of Xizang.

"Comrade Hu Yaobang gave an important speech to more than 4,500 cadres. The cadres all felt that this was a heart-stirring, important speech that enhanced our morale. Many Tibetan cadres and masses said with deep feelings that if this is the way things are going to be, there is great hope for Xizang. The special plane (?for the central leading comrades) took off from Lhasa Airport at 0930. Comrade Ren Rong also left by the same plane for the capital."

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BRIEFS

GUIZHOU LEADERS MEET SPORTSMEN--Responsible comrades of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Wang Chaowen, Xu Jiangsheng, Li Tinggui, Chen Xinggeng, Wu Shi, Luo Ying and Zhang Yuqin received outstanding Guizhou sportsmen at the Liuguangmen Stadium in Guiyang on 24 May. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 25 May 80 HK]

SICHUAN LEADERS PERFORM LABOR--On 22 May, 3,000 people including responsible comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Sichuan People's Congress, the provincial people's government, Chengdu PLA units, the rural cadres and PLA commanders and fighters went to the frontline of crash reaping and sowing. Taking part in the labor were Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee Secretaries Xu Mengxia, Yang Chao and Yang Wanxuan, and Chengdu PLA Unit Deputy Commanders Wei Jie, Wang Chenghan, Chen Mingyi, Wang Dongbao, Li Wenqing and Ru Fuyi. Mou Haixiu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, and Meng Dongbo and Qiao Zhimin, provincial vice governors, also participated. Beside taking part in labor, the provincial responsible comrades also held a forum with the cadres and commune members. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 22 May 80 HK]

XIZANG NATURAL DIAMOND FIND--Beijing, 28 May--Chinese geologists have recently found over 100 natural diamonds in two chromite ore deposits in Tibet. The size of these octagonal and dodecagonal precious crystals ranges from 0.1 to 0.5 millimeters in diameter. This is the first time that diamonds have been found by Chinese scientists in ultrabasic rocks. Generally diamonds of industrial value in the world have been found in association with kimberlite (a rock found at Kimberley in southern Africa and elsewhere). The recent finding by Chinese scientists, therefore, is of significance in getting to know the formation of the diamond and its environmental geological structures. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 28 May 80 OW]

YUNNAN MARKETING CONFERENCE--A Yunnan conference of commerce bureau directors was held from 3 to 15 May to seriously discuss how to do a good job in market supplies in connection with economic readjustment. After summing up the achievements and experiences in commerce work in 1979, the participants seriously analyzed market characteristics and revealed that the masses had changed from buying food to buying clothes and commodities, more wristwatches, bicycles, sewing machines, radios, televisions, tape recorders and leather shoes. The masses' demands for variety are also high. The participants demanded that the commerce departments strive to improve their management and strengthen their leadership over the management of commodity prices. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 80 HK]

YUNNAN AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION MEETING--The agricultural reclamation system recently held an on-the-spot meeting on increasing production and turning losses into profits. Attending the meeting and giving speeches were (Yin Qing), vice minister of state farms and land reclamation, and Shao Feng, vice governor of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government. The participants revealed that serious losses exist in the reclamation system in the province. Therefore, it is necessary to further grasp the tasks of increasing production and turning losses into profits. They also studied the spirit of the national conference of the directors of agricultural reclamation bureaus and the important speech of Comrade Zhao Ziyang. The participants were urged to promote their work, set economic accounting on a strict basis, do a good job of labor management and strive to increase production and practice economy. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 80 HK]

JILIN FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES CHILDREN'S DAY RALLY

SK011148 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] This is a report recorded by our reporters on the joint rally held by Jilin Province and Changchun Municipality to warmly celebrate the 1 June International Children's Day. [Begin recording] On the afternoon of 31 May more than 4,200 children from the province and municipality happily gathered at the Changchun Municipal Gymnasium to mark the International Children's Day. Appearing at the rally at 1345 on that day were Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee; Song Jiehan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Chen Hong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee; Liu Cikai and Cheng Shengsan, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Li Shuren, vice governor of the Jilin Provincial People's Government; Zhang Dexin, Yan Zitao and Guan Mengjue, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Ren Qingyuan, first secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee; Feng Yingkui, second secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee and the mayor of Changchun; (Li Chengkun), chairman of the Changchun Municipal People's Congress; (Wang Dabin), secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee; Li Beihuai, deputy secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee; and leading comrades from the provincial and municipal departments concerned. [applause]

(Ci Hong), a 12-year old ~~and~~ member of the Young Pioneers, presided over the rally. Now, I will ask Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, to make a speech. [applause]

[Wang Enmao] Fellow little friends and members of the Young Pioneers: I, on behalf of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, would like to extend holiday greetings to the youngsters and the members of the Young Pioneers throughout the province [applause] as well as to extend cordial regards to the teachers and Young Pioneer counsellors who have worked hard in training the youngsters across the province, as well as to the workers in charge of children care and education work and comrades who engage in the work of children's affairs.

Fellow little friends, although you are still very young, after 10 or 20 years of maturing, I am sure that you will be the inheritors of the program for achieving the four modernizations and the shock force in national construction. The inscription written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, on 26 May, for the ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO [CHINA YOUTH DAILY--as heard] and its affiliate magazine demonstrates the concern and expectations shown by our party and by the proletarian revolutionaries of older generation to the youngsters of new China. I heartily hope that you can follow the glorious tradition pioneered by the revolutionaries of older generation and that you can carry forward the communist morality. I hope that you can resolve during your childhood to become a person of lofty ideals, morality, abundant knowledge and be able to occupy a high position. With these personal attributes you will certainly be able to contribute to the people and the motherland. It is heartily hoped that you will become good revolutionaries of the younger generation who have deep love for the party, the motherland, the people, labor and the sciences. We ardently hope that you will become the good revolutionaries of the younger generation, who attach great importance to unity, fraternal love and morality and who actively observe discipline. Let us carry forward the fine traditions of the party and pay great attention to the youngsters' maturity so as to make still greater contributions to bringing up a new generation for the motherland. [applause; end recording]

Li Beihuai, deputy secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee, also addressed the rally. In concluding the rally (Liu Houde), secretary of the Changchun Municipal CYL Committee, led the participating children to recite the Young Pioneers' slogans. After the rally the youngsters and children from the kindergartens presented music and dance performances

The leading comrades of the provincial and municipal organs including Wang Enmao also inspected the Changchun Municipal Youth Palace and watched the demonstration show of the scientific and technological exhibition held in the palace.

JILIN SENTENCES OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR MINE EXPLOSION

OWO21539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Changchun, June 2 (XINHUA)--Two officials received prison sentences from the People's Court of Hunjiang City in northeast China's Jilin Province on May 31 for responsibility for a gas explosion in a coal pit which killed 52 miners and injured six. Li Lianfu, director of the Songshu (Pine Tree) coal mines, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with a four-year probation and Li Yunsong, deputy director of the mines and head of Number two coal pit where the explosion took place, to two years' imprisonment with a three-year probation.

Both had been repeatedly warned, before the accident on November 23 of last year, of the high degree of gas concentration monitored in a newly-worked extraction area and its inadequate ventilation. Instead of ordering that production be suspended for safety measures, they promised the miners additional bonuses to keep production going so that the annual output quotas for the mine could be fulfilled on schedule.

Among the 1,000 people present at the public hearing were representatives of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the State Labour Bureau and the Ministry of Coal Industry.

LIAONING POSTHUMOUSLY NAMES REVOLUTIONARY MARTYR

SK310502 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] According to our sources, (Wang Xigen), a teacher in the dependent school at (Xiao Xinancha) zinc-copper mine under the provincial metallurgical bureau and a Communist Party member, died a heroic death on 15 August 1979 while saving state property during a flood. On the basis of his heroic deeds and consistent behavior, the Jilin Provincial People's Government recently decided to posthumously name Comrade (Wang Xigen) a revolutionary martyr.

BRIEFS

JILIN POWER CONSUMPTION--Various powerplants throughout Jilin Province scored achievements in reducing electricity consumption. Between January and April, electricity generated by provincial power departments increased 580 million kwh, whereas the electricity they themselves consumed decreased an average of 0.74 percent compared with the corresponding 1979 period. Some 14.85 million kwh of electricity were saved. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80 SK]

QINGHAI RIBAO COMMENTS ON WAGE ADJUSTMENTS, PROMOTIONS

SK231350 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 80

[Report on QINGHAI RIBAO 20 May commentator's article: "The Key to Successful Wage Adjustment and Promotion Lies in Leadership"]

[Text] The article states: The work to adjust wages and promote personnel has been extensively carried out in most areas and departments of our province. Generally speaking, it has been done soundly and smoothly. Party committees of many departments have correctly implemented the policies of the party and the state, adhered to party spirit and principles and strengthened their leadership. Thus, they have established a fine work style and aroused the enthusiasm of the masses. Many fine party members, cadres and workers have declined to be promoted out of modesty. They always place unity and the whole situation above all else. They have won the respect of the masses and have become good examples for others to follow.

However, there are some areas and departments which, for various reasons, have failed to do the work properly. This has hampered unity and dampened work enthusiasm. In some departments there have even appeared phenomena which could have been avoided. Party organizations at all levels should immediately pay attention to them. They are:

1. When deciding on the number of persons to be promoted, some leading cadres did not follow the mass line and did not give play to the function of the organizations in charge of personnel examination and wage adjustment and promotion. Instead, they made arbitrary decisions and abused their authority to distribute the quotas for promotion among higher-level personnel without giving due quota to grassroots personnel or the masses. This has caused great dissatisfaction among the masses. As has been learned, a certain autonomous prefecture has five prefectural-level cadres. All of them were promoted by one grade except for one who had been examined in the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four. In some counties, all county-level cadres were promoted. In a certain department eight out of nine scientific and technical cadres were promoted. Some of them were promoted 3 times in 3 consecutive years.
2. When adjusting wages, some leading cadres did not treat equally people from all corners of the country. Instead, they discriminated against those they either disliked or who were not of their faction.
3. When adjusting wages and promoting personnel, some leading cadres avoided contradictions and surrendered their leadership. As a result, in violation of party policies methods such as selecting by secret ballot or drawing lots were used in deciding promotions.

The article points out: As has been shown in the actual situation in those places where the leading cadres are selfless and are able to act as examples in firmly following the policies of the party and the state, fine work style, unity and work enthusiasm will be displayed. However, where the leading cadres are selfish, form factions and are unable to treat the masses equally without discrimination or to solve problems fairly, unity will be hampered and the masses' work enthusiasm will be dampened. Leading comrades of departments where the work to adjust wages and promote personnel has not been carried out smoothly should earnestly reflect to see if they have really been selfless and have acted as good examples.

QINGHAI DISCUSSES WAYS TO INCREASE PROFICIENCY OF LEADING BODIES

SK231452 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] According to our sources, responsible comrades in charge of the party's work and from organization and propaganda departments of various autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties held a discussion on the issue of building up leading bodies.

They emphatically pointed out: The current leading bodies require personnel who are well versed in their professional work, have attained a certain cultural and scientific level and are in the prime of life. These qualifications in leading bodies will make it possible to meet the needs of the age and of the four modernizations and to serve the basic interests of the people.

Comrades participating in the discussion earnestly analyzed the current situation of leading bodies in various prefectures, municipalities and counties. They found that in the current leading bodies at all levels throughout the province there generally exist such problems as the average age of staff members is older, their average cultural level is low and most staff members lack specialized knowledge. Such a situation urgently requires stronger efforts to build up leading bodies so cadres are capable professionals, possess a higher cultural level and are in the prime of life and can be promoted into leading bodies at all levels.

The comrades participating in the discussion stated: In order to assign personnel who are in the prime of life to leading bodies it is first necessary to deal with the philosophy which puts extra emphasis on seniority. To eliminate such an ideological obstruction it is imperative that we help all party member cadres, particularly leading cadres, to raise their understanding of the importance of this question so as to enable all cadres to accurately understand: That leading cadres should always remain in younger average age groups represents the strategic policy to show great foresight and to maintain prolonged social order and peace, as well as has a vital bearing on the question whether we have enough successors for the revolutionary cause pioneered by the revolutionaries of older generations and on the question whether we can march forward along the road of socialist modernization. It is also necessary to enable all cadres to accurately understand that everyone's life is limited but that our revolutionary cause should be carried forward from generation to generation. Revolutionary causes, like all living matters, over the world, undergo a process of metabolism. Veteran cadres should be greatly responsible for this regard and should pass on experience, give help and set an example in training younger cadres to enable younger ones to mature gradually.

There are still some leading comrades who feel anxious and are fearful that younger cadres would not be competent at their jobs if they are promoted into leading bodies. On this point, a number of comrades participating in the discussion held: This is a manifestation that their thinking has not been fully emancipated. Efforts should be made to train younger persons, impose tasks on them and let them be tempered in the struggle. Facts have proved that outstanding younger cadres after a period of training, are totally capable of assuming leading positions.

Comrades participating in the discussion also emphatically stated: All of us should be very reasonable. The issue of how to adopt correct attitudes toward specialized experts and intellectuals constitutes an important policy of the party. Therefore, we should take this issue into consideration on the basis of the grand goal of achieving the four modernizations.

The comrades also pointed out: Judging from the whole situation throughout the province, few intellectuals have specialized knowledge. It is necessary for departments concerned to get to know the employment situation of cadres at all levels. Cadres in a post not in accordance with their specialized knowledge should be transferred to a position suitable for them. Intellectuals improperly employed should be transferred to other jobs as soon as possible. Leading cadres who have obtained practical work experience but who lack specialized knowledge should have studying opportunities in party schools or in evening schools to enable them to become expert. Intellectuals with specialized knowledge, but who lack practical work experience should be assigned to a specified position in order that they can be trained and in order to raise their working ability when their leadership qualities have matured, they should be boldly promoted to a leading post.

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